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The VEGETABLE SITUATION

TVS-125

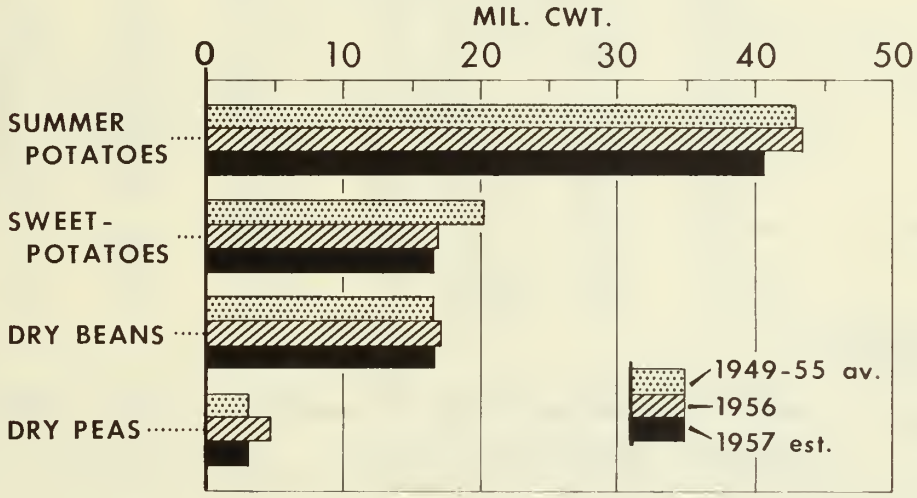
In this issue:
Consumption of Vegetables by Regions, Urbanization, and Family Income,
Spring of 1955
Revised Consumption Series
Trends in Per Capita Consumption of Commercially Produced Vegetables

JULY 1957
FOR RELEASE
JULY 26, P. M.

AMS

Production Estimates

SUMMER POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, DRY BEANS, AND PEAS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4326-57 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production of potatoes for summer harvest is expected to be 40.7 million hundredweight, moderately smaller than both a year earlier and the 1949-55 average. Sweetpotato production is likely to be slightly less than last year and almost a fifth below average.

Indicated production of dry edible beans, at 16.7 million hundredweight, is a little less than last year, but slightly above the 1949-55 average. The dry pea crop is expected to be substantially smaller than the large 1956 crop, but about in line with the 7-year average.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Vegetables for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956, and indicated 1957

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production			
	7-year average 1/ 1949-55	1956	1957 Indicated	1957 Percentage of 1956	7-year average 1/ 1949-55	1956	1957 Indicated	1957 Percentage of 1956
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Pct.
Winter: 2/	265,290	268,090	250,360	93	30,746	34,097	29,578	87
Spring: 2/	696,500	710,040	683,920	96	48,437	55,132	51,274	93
Summer:								
Beans, lima	13,130	9,730	8,700	89	335	250	210	84
Beans, snap	41,680	38,300	37,550	98	1,508	1,400	1,421	101
Beets	1,980	1,750	1,700	97	341	284	270	95
Cabbage 2/	32,260	28,740	28,390	99	5,587	5,391	5,063	94
Cantaloups 3/	90,150	81,900	84,450	103	6,798	5,883	6,109	104
Carrots	11,190	11,650	10,700	92	2,503	2,788	2,529	91
Cauliflower	4,750	4,700	4,400	94	687	896	827	92
Celery	7,980	7,550	7,390	98	2,642	2,878	2,957	103
Corn, sweet	148,730	132,350	136,600	103	7,849	7,914	7,990	101
Cucumbers	13,660	13,300	13,550	102	1,049	1,019	1,062	104
Eggplant	1,540	1,200	1,100	92	143	138	116	84
Escarole	610	950	950	100	89	138	128	93
Garlic	1,980	2,400	2,300	96	145	204	184	90
Honey dews	9,090	8,900	6,500	73	1,272	1,227	935	76
Lettuce	36,660	41,550	44,050	106	7,096	8,383	7,953	95
Onions 3/	68,350	63,980	69,440	109	1,135	1,447	2,403	166
Peas, green	4,680	2,840	2,700	95	143	88	93	106
Peppers, green 3/	22,110	22,540	23,540	104	298	277	303	109
Spinach	1,190	1,240	1,300	105	55	57	52	91
Tomatoes 3/	85,130	82,130	81,200	99	4,025	4,410	4,405	100
Watermelons	311,690	312,000	333,750	107	21,187	21,827	23,005	105
Total summer on which:								
Acreage and production have been reported	782,680	750,900	779,430	104	64,887	66,899	68,015	102
Acreage has been reported	908,540	869,700	900,260	104	---	---	---	---
All summer	908,540	869,700	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fall:								
Cabbage								
Early 2/	43,810	41,050	36,000	88	---	---	---	---
Late 2/	4,480	3,900	3,650	94	---	---	---	---
Total fall on which								
Acreage has been reported	48,290	44,950	39,650	88	---	---	---	---
Total on which 1957-								
Acreage and production have been reported	1,744,470	1,729,030	1,713,710	99	144,070	156,128	148,867	95
Acreage has been reported	1,918,620	1,922,780	1,874,190	97	---	---	---	---
Year	1,918,620	1,922,780	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Group averages (including annual total) are simple averages of annual data.
2/ Includes processing.
3/ No late summer production for cantaloups and onions, green peppers and tomatoes.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 22, 1957

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SUMMARY

Production estimates for vegetables which make up about two-thirds of total summer tonnage indicate that supplies for fresh market sale, excluding melons, are likely to be about the same this summer as last, but moderately above the 1949-55 average. Of the more important fresh items, early summer onions and green peppers, and summer celery and cucumbers promise to be in larger supply than a year earlier. Smaller supplies are expected for cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce and spinach. Prospects are for moderately larger supplies of both cantaloups and watermelons.

Disposable income during the next few months is expected to continue at or near record levels, with the demand for vegetables expected to continue near current levels. Overall prices received by growers for fresh vegetables are likely to be about the same as the near-average levels of a year earlier. Supplies and pattern of marketing of individual items will determine how much specific prices vary from the average.

Supplies of canned vegetables in the 1957-58 marketing season probably will be a little smaller than the heavy supplies of last season but substantially above average. The aggregate supply of frozen items is expected to be near the record level of the past season. Both the canned and frozen packs are likely to be somewhat smaller than last year, but the smaller packs will be largely offset by heavier beginning stocks.

Production of potatoes for summer harvest is expected to be moderately smaller than last year and below average. However, more potatoes may be available at the consumer level than last summer. Prices were very low in the spring and digging lagged, causing more of the large late spring crop to be harvested after July 1 than was the case last year. Also, distribution pipelines have been much more adequately stocked this summer than last, thus requiring fewer potatoes for restocking. No production estimate is available for the fall crop. Acreage is 1 percent smaller than last year.

Sweetpotato acreage was reduced moderately from 1956. Despite some expected increase in yields, production promises to be slightly smaller than last year, and almost a fifth below the 1949-55 average.

Supplies of dry edible beans are expected to be moderately smaller than in the previous season and substantially below average. Nevertheless, supplies probably will be more than ample to meet domestic needs and normal exports.

Prospective production of dry field peas is down a third from the high level of last year. But carryover from 1956 production is large, and supplies of dry field peas are expected to be moderately to substantially above average though smaller than in the previous season.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Production Significantly Smaller, Prices Slightly Higher in First Half of 1957

Production of vegetables for fresh market sale, excluding melons, in the first half of 1957 was down about 9 percent from a year earlier, but about the same as the 1949-55 average. However, in general, harvesting was not disrupted and delayed as much as in early 1956, and there was more competition from the larger supplies of processed items. Prices received by growers averaged slightly above those of both 1956 and average. Production of late spring watermelons was down moderately from a year earlier, but substantially above average, while output of spring cantaloups was down sharply from 1956 and considerably below average.

About the Same Level of Supplies and Prices of Vegetables in Prospect This Summer As Last

Indications in early July point to about the same supply of fresh market vegetables, excluding melons, during the summer months of 1957 as a year earlier, but slightly more than the 1949-55 average. These estimates are based on early July production forecast of vegetables which make up about

two-thirds of the summer total, excluding melons. Production compared with a year earlier and average will, of course, vary considerably with individual crops. Larger tonnages than either last summer or average are in prospect for early summer onions and green peppers, and for summer celery and cucumbers. Production of early summer tomatoes and summer snap beans and corn are about the same as last year. In contrast, production of summer lima beans, beets, cabbage, eggplant and spinach are below both a year earlier and average. Carrots and lettuce are also below a year earlier but above average.

Indications are that production of watermelons will be moderately larger than either last summer or the 1949-55 average. Cantaloups are expected to be in lighter supply in early summer than either last year or average, but production of the important mid-summer crop promises to be moderately larger than that of either 1956 or average. Acreage for late summer harvest is larger than last year or the 1949-55 average.

Disposable income during the last half of 1957 is expected to be at or near record levels. A high level of employment and widely distributed income are expected to sustain a good demand for foodstuffs including both fresh and processed vegetables. If supplies of fresh vegetables for summer harvest are about in line with current indications, prices received by growers during August and September are expected to be near those of both a year earlier and the 1949-55 average.

Prospects for Major Summer Crops

Cabbage

During most of the first half of 1957, supplies of cabbage were generally smaller than a year earlier, and prices significantly higher. From February to May, mid-month prices received by farmers averaged more than 50 percent above the low levels of 1956, but about the same as the 1949-55 average. In mid-June, however, with supplies available from the larger late spring crop, prices received by growers were substantially less than in mid-June of 1956, and slightly below average.

Indications are that moderately less cabbage will be available for market this summer than last, and substantially less than average. The early summer crop is expected to be 5 percent smaller than last year; and the late summer crop, which typically accounts for about three-fourths of total summer tonnage, is estimated at 3.6 million hundredweight, down 6 percent from a year earlier. The smaller prospective production in late summer is due about equally to a smaller acreage and slightly lower yields. These production estimates include the total summer cabbage crop, some of which is used in the manufacture of sauerkraut. Stocks of sauerkraut are much larger than last year, however, and purchases by kraut packers probably will be lighter this summer than last. These

lighter purchases will tend to offset the potential price effect of the smaller production. Prices received by growers this summer are likely to be about the same as last year and average.

Early reports indicate that the acreage of early fall cabbage is down 12 percent from the large acreage of last year, while acreage for late fall harvest is down about 6 percent. The early fall crop makes up about 90 percent of total fall tonnage, and provides most of the storage supplies for the following winter. Also, substantial quantities of early fall cabbage are used in making sauerkraut. Although it is too early to make a specific forecast for fall, near average yields on the indicated acreage would result in a total fall tonnage about a fourth less than last year and substantially below average. Supplies at this level probably would result in prices considerably above the low levels of a year earlier.

Lettuce

Movement of lettuce in January was smaller than a year earlier, and prices were substantially above the low levels of last year. During most of the period February to May, however, shipments were heavier and prices considerably lower than either 1956 or the 1949-55 average. In late June, and early July, however, market receipts were lighter than a year ago and prices were substantially above the low levels of a year earlier. Indications are that supplies this summer will continue moderately smaller than the record supplies of last summer, but substantially above the 1949-55 average.

Production of summer lettuce increased sharply during the war and postwar period. Although prices last summer were generally low, Colorado and New York increased acreage substantially, and all other states planted close to the same acreage as in 1956. The overall increase in acreage this year is more than offset by substantially lower prospective yields. In California which produces about three-fourths of the summer tonnage, acreage is about the same as a year earlier. But the crop has been plagued with mosaic, slime and tipburn so that yields are expected to be substantially below both last year and average.

If early production prospects materialize, the smaller supplies are expected to find a more favorable market this summer than last. Most of the volume is likely to move at prices at least moderately above the low levels of a year earlier.

Tomatoes

During most of the winter, weekly shipments of tomatoes were substantially heavier than in the comparable weeks of 1956, and prices received by farmers were much lower than in 1956 and below average. Because of a much smaller early spring crop, market supplies from April to early June were somewhat smaller than a year earlier, and prices averaged considerably higher. As increasing supplies became available from the larger late spring crop, prices

fell sharply and in mid-June were well below the high levels of mid-June 1956 and moderately below the 1949-55 average.

Indications are that during the next 6 to 8 weeks, supplies of tomatoes will be near the high levels of a year earlier. Production of tomatoes for early summer harvest is estimated at 4.4 million hundredweight, the same as the record output of a year ago and about a tenth above the 1949-55 average. Acreage for late summer harvest is down slightly from last year, largely as a result of the sharp cutback in New York State. Should yields be near the 1950-54 average, however, production on the indicated acreage would be a little larger than a year earlier.

Demand for tomatoes is expected to continue strong. But during the summer months tomatoes are in seasonally heavy supply, and prices typically decline into late summer. With record or near record supplies in prospect during the next 6 to 8 weeks, prices received by growers are likely to be at least moderately below those of a year earlier. Shipments during the summer of 1956 were unusually orderly, with heavy volume marketings from California benefiting from delayed harvesting schedules in the East and Midwest.

Dry Onions

During the first half of 1957, onion markets exhibited the usual fluctuations with prices reacting sharply to changes in supplies. During most of this period, the smaller supplies available moved at prices substantially above the 1949-55 average; through early spring prices were far above the low levels of 1956. By late June, however, supplies from the larger late spring crop and the prospect of a very large early summer production resulted in declining prices. All states reported a larger production than last year, but Texas and New Mexico accounted for two-thirds of the increase. Trade reports in the first half of July indicated that the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico crops were running heavily to small and medium sizes. For the week ending July 16, New York wholesale prices of New Jersey yellow onions, small to medium sizes averaged 1.82 per hundredweight, less than half the high levels of a year earlier.

Early July reports indicate that acreage in the late summer States is slightly larger than last year. The larger acreage is due mainly to a substantial increase in Kansas and Colorado. Moderate increases also occurred in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nevada and Washington. A somewhat smaller acreage is indicated for Minnesota due to reduced plantings in the Red River Valley. A 10 percent cut in acreage was reported in Idaho, and slight to moderate cuts in Michigan, New York and California. Production estimates are not available until August 10.

Cantaloups

Production of spring cantaloups was more than a fourth smaller than last year and 15 percent below the 1949-55 average. The smaller output compared with a year earlier resulted from sharply reduced acreages in Arizona and California, and more moderate reductions in Texas and Florida. Prices received by farmers in May and early June averaged only moderately above those of a year earlier. As the season progressed, however, demand for this "hot weather item" picked up. In early July shipments were well below those of 1956, and f.o.b. shipping point prices were about 50 percent above those of last year, and substantially above average.

Indications are that supplies of cantaloups for the summer as a whole will be moderately larger than last year but at least moderately below average. Production of the early summer crop is estimated at 748,000 hundredweight, substantially below last year and less than half the 1949-55 average. Increased competition from the spring and mid-summer crops and the serious crown blight problem in Arizona have caused big reductions in this crop in the last few years. Production of mid-summer cantaloups, which make up about three-fourths of total summer tonnage, is expected to be moderately larger than either last year or average. The increase in prospective output compared with a year earlier is the result of increased acreage and higher yields in California which produces about three-fourths of the crop.

If production prospects materialize for the mid-summer crop, prices received by growers for cantaloups during the next 4 to 6 weeks are likely to be about in line with the near average levels of a year earlier.

Watermelons

Weather was generally less favorable for watermelon production this spring than last. Despite a moderate increase in acreage for late spring harvest, production was about 6 percent smaller than last year. But there has been an upward trend in this crop, so that the 1957 late spring tonnage was more than a fourth larger than the 1949-55 average. The crop in South Florida was early, and demand for the supplies was only moderate because of cool weather. Nevertheless, the smaller supplies resulted in a somewhat better market, and prices in April-June were about average for the period and substantially above the comparable months of 1956.

Indications are that watermelons will be in larger supply this summer than either a year earlier or average. Production for early summer harvest, which makes up more than four-fifths of the summer tonnage, is expected to be about 6 percent above both last year and average. The larger prospective production, compared with 1956, is largely the result of a substantial increase in acreage and a moderately higher yield in Texas, moderate increases in acreage in South Carolina and Georgia, and a 6 percent higher

yield in Alabama. The Texas crop is reported to be a little later than usual. Production from the less important late summer crop is expected to be about the same as the heavy 1956 crop, but almost a third larger than the 1949-55 average.

In the early weeks of July, carlot shipments of watermelons were still under those of a year earlier and shipping point prices considerably higher. But with the prospect of increasing supplies, prices received by growers are expected to show some further decline from mid-July levels, and for the remainder of the summer are likely to average near the moderate levels of 1956.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Carryover of Processed Items Larger Than a Year Earlier

The carryover of processed vegetables into the 1957 pack year was much larger than that of a year earlier, and substantially above the 1949-55 average. Latest data available indicate that combined stocks of the 5 major canned items--snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes and tomato juice--were about two-thirds larger than a year earlier and a third above average. Among the major items, combined canner and distributor stocks of tomatoes and tomato juice were much larger than either a year ago or the 1949-55 average. Holdings of both sweet corn and peas were substantially heavier than a year earlier, but holdings of peas were below average. Carryover of snap beans was smaller than last season but much larger than average. Aggregate canner stocks of minor vegetables were also much larger than either last year or average.

Carryover of frozen vegetables was at an all time high. July 1 holdings of frozen vegetable items amounted to 654 million pounds, 173 million pounds more than in 1956 and more than 250 million pounds above the 1952-55 average. Largest percentage increases compared with a year earlier occurred in holdings of peas and carrots, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, mixed vegetables, sweet corn and green peas, all of which were up by 40 percent or more. But holdings were also significantly larger for all other items.

Pack This Year Expected to be Substantially Smaller Than 1956 Pack

Prospects in early July pointed to a pack of vegetables substantially smaller than last year, but larger than the 1949-55 average. Planted acreage of 9 important vegetables for commercial processing is down 4 percent from 1956, and yields for a number of the principal crops are expected to

be substantially below the high levels of last year. These 9 crops do not include asparagus, fall spinach, or open market purchases of cabbage for kraut, but they make up more than 95 percent of the total tonnage of the 10 processing crops for which the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes estimates. Production of winter and spring spinach, which makes up about three-fourths of total annual production, was about the same as last year. On July 15, indicated production of green peas was 563.6 thousand tons, slightly less than last year and substantially above the 1949-55 average. Production of snap beans is expected to be up moderately from a year earlier and a third above average. Production estimates are not yet available for other processing crops. However, should yields be near the average of recent years, aggregate production on the indicated acreage would be considerably below the record level of 1956 but at least moderately above the 1949-55 average.

Continued Large Supplies, Slightly to Moderately Higher Prices in Prospect

If present production prospects materialize, total supplies of canned vegetables available in the 1957-58 marketing season will be a little smaller than the large supplies of last season, but substantially larger than the 1949-55 average. Because of the much larger carryover stocks, supplies of frozen vegetables are expected to be near the record level of last season. However, because of increased costs of processing and handling, wholesale and retail prices of processed vegetables are likely to average slightly to moderately higher than those of last season.

Prospects for Principal Crops

Snap Beans

Indications are that supplies of snap beans available in the 1957-58 marketing season will be at or near record levels. Carryover stocks of canned beans at the beginning of the current season were somewhat smaller than last year, but stocks of frozen beans were moderately heavier. Early reports point to a moderately larger overall production for processing than in 1956, and substantially more than the 1949-55 average. The larger prospective production, compared with a year earlier, is due to an increase in acreage, as yields are down slightly. Apparently a substantial increase in acreage for canning more than offset a moderate drop in acreage for freezing. Acreage was up in all sections of the country, except in Western States where acreage was slightly smaller than last year. Among the more important States, acreage and prospective production is up substantially in Maine, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin. Prospective production is also larger in Arkansas and Oregon, though acreage is smaller. Acreage and production is significantly smaller in Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, and production is also down in California and Pennsylvania.

Should present production prospects materialize, supply of both canned and frozen snap beans will continue substantially above average throughout the current season. Promotion of this item probably will be heavy, and movement is likely to continue at or near record levels.

Green Peas

Early reports point to a supply of green peas for the 1957-58 season slightly to moderately larger than the near average supplies of a year earlier. Although the pack is expected to be down moderately, beginning stocks of canned and frozen green peas were considerably larger than a year earlier. Combined canner and distributor stocks of canned peas on June 1 amounted to 6.1 million cases, No. 2 equivalents, about 1.5 million more than a year earlier, but substantially less than the 1949-55 average. Holdings of frozen peas were extremely heavy, with June 1 stocks of 119 million pounds compared with 46 million last year and the 1952-55 average of 59 million pounds.

Acreage and condition of the crop on July 15 indicate a production of green peas for processing slightly larger than last year and substantially above the 1949-55 average. The larger production compared with a year earlier is due primarily to higher prospective yields in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. For the Midwest as a whole, acreage was down slightly but prospective production was up substantially. A significantly smaller production in the West was due to a substantial reduction in acreage and to lower prospective yields, particularly in Washington. The cutback in this area was probably due in part to the heavy holdings of frozen peas as a large portion of the crop is produced for freezing. Acreage was also down moderately in the Northeast, but production is expected to be up slightly. Prospective production was down substantially in the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia area. No separate figures are available on prospective production for canning and freezing. However, reports in early March together with a considerable cutback in the Western area, indicate that less tonnage will be produced for freezing. These data would indicate a slightly larger acreage and production of peas for canning than last year. Production at the indicated level plus larger beginning stocks would add up to at least moderately more canned peas, and probably more frozen peas this season than last.

Sweet Corn

Supplies of sweet corn in the current marketing season probably will be moderately smaller than the burdensome supplies of a year earlier, but somewhat above the 1949-55 average. Stocks of canned corn on June 1 amounted to 11.7 million cases, No. 2 equivalents, about 4.1 million cases more than a year earlier and slightly above average. Stocks of frozen corn on July 1 were almost 50 percent larger than on July 1, 1956, and moderately above the 1952-55 average.

Acreage of sweet corn for processing is down 4 percent from 1956 and slightly below the 1949-55 average. Acreage for canning is down 4 percent, the same as the overall reduction; most of the cut is in white varieties. Acreage for freezing, which represents about one-sixth of the total, is down 2 percent. Acreage was down from a year earlier in all sections of the country. The sharpest reduction--a 12 percent cut--occurred in the South Atlantic Region as a result of the cutback in Maryland. A moderate reduction occurred in the Northeast, where Maine reduced acreage 15 percent and Pennsylvania 7 percent. Acreage was down only slightly in the important North Central Region with Ohio, Illinois and Iowa accounting for most of the reduction. Acreage in the western States was down about 5 percent; the substantial reduction in Oregon and small reductions in Washington and Utah more than offset a 10 percent increase in Idaho.

No production estimates for sweet corn are available until August 10. As of July 1, however, condition of the crop was estimated at 90 percent, moderately below that of 1956 but about in line with average. If yields should be near the 1951-56 average, production on the indicated acreage would be about a fifth less than last year but slightly above average. Production at this level together with carryover stocks would insure fairly heavy supplies of corn in the current marketing season. However, supplies would not be as large or burdensome as in the 1956-57 season.

Tomatoes

Acreage of tomatoes for processing is down 14 percent from last year and substantially below the 1949-55 average. Tomatoes for commercial processing are grown in many States, but in recent years California has accounted for about one-third of the acreage and roughly half the total tonnage. Acreage in California is reportedly down 19 percent from last year, but a fourth above the 1949-55 average. In other important producing areas, acreage is down substantially in the Northeast and South Atlantic States, and down moderately in the Midwest. Illinois and Utah are the only important producing States to report larger acreages.

First production estimates on tomatoes for processing are available on August 10. However, July 1 condition of the crop as a whole averaged 88 percent. This was about average for the date but a little better than a year ago. Yields near the 1952-55 average on the indicated acreage would result in an output substantially below that of a year earlier. The smaller pack, however, would be about offset by larger beginning stocks, so that supplies of tomatoes, tomato juice and most tomato products in the 1957-58 season probably would be near the high levels of a year earlier.

Cabbage for Sauerkraut

June 1 stocks of kraut amounted to 5.2 million cases, No. 2 equivalents, almost double the low levels of a year earlier and a little above those of either 1954 or 1955. These larger carryover stocks are expected to

result in a somewhat smaller pack this year than last. Contract acreage and acreage controlled by kraut packers is down a fifth from last year and is substantially below the 1949-55 average. While production estimates are not currently available, yields near the 1952-56 average would result in a production, on the indicated acreage, more than a third below that of 1956 and considerably below average. Contract supplies, however, are generally supplemented by heavy purchases in the open market. While it is too early to estimate such purchases, indications are that production of fall cabbage for fresh market will be substantially smaller than last year, and prices are expected to average significantly above the low levels of a year earlier. Thus, it appears likely that open market purchases for kraut will be smaller this year than last.

Green Lima Beans

Supplies of canned green limas are expected to be about as heavy as the large supplies of last year and substantially above the 1949-55 average. Canner stocks on May 1 were a little larger than in 1956, but the pack is likely to be slightly to moderately smaller than the 1956 pack. Acreage is down 9 percent from a year earlier. However, the shift in acreage with increased plantings in California, where yields are relatively high, may result in a higher U. S. average yield. This would at least partly offset the cut in acreages. All of the reduction in acreage is due to a sharp reduction in planting of Baby Limas; acreage of Fordhooks is up moderately. Acreage for canning is down sharply from a year ago, while acreage for freezing is down only slightly. With heavier beginning stocks, supplies of frozen limas may be as large or a little larger than in the 1956-57 season.

Beets for Canning

Early reports point to another season of large supplies of canned beets. Acreage of beets for canning is down about 11 percent from last year, and yields are expected to be at least moderately below the high levels of a year earlier. However, the smaller prospective production may be about offset by substantially larger beginning stocks. Thus, supplies for the season may be near the high levels of last season and substantially above the 1949-55 average.

Cucumbers for Pickles

Cucumber pickles have enjoyed an expanding market in recent years, and prospects point to another large pack in 1957. Preliminary estimates indicate a 10 percent increase in acreage of cucumbers for pickles over 1956. Yields by States near the 1955-56 average and normal abandonment on the indicated acreage would result in a production slightly to moderately larger than last year, and about a fifth above the 1949-55 average.

Spinach

Production of winter and spring spinach for processing, at 115,400 tons, was about the same as a year ago but almost a fourth above average. These crops make up about three-fourths of annual tonnage. First estimates of fall production for processing will not be available until November 12.

POTATOES

Supplies Heavier, Prices Lower First Half of Year

Supplies of both old and new crop potatoes available the first half of this year have been unusually heavy. Production of fall crop potatoes in 1956 amounted to 166.0 million hundredweight, 17.6 million more than in 1955 and the largest since 1950. Although disappearance of potatoes last fall was a little larger than in the fall of 1955, it was not up enough to offset the larger crop. Consequently, stocks of fall crop potatoes held by growers and local dealers in the 26 fall producing States on January 1 amounted to 101 million hundredweight, 14 million more than a year earlier and 10 million above the 1950-55 average. Also, production of new crop potatoes was heavy in the first 6 months of 1957. Combined production of winter and spring potatoes amounted to an estimated 39.6 million hundredweight, about 6 million more than either last year or average.

This estimated production in the first half of 1957 plus January 1 stocks added up to an available supply of 140.6 million hundredweight, about 20 million hundredweight more than in the first 6 months of last year. U. S. foreign trade in potatoes showed a small net export balance in the first 4 months of 1957, compared with the small import balance in the like months of 1956. But foreign trade in potatoes, as usual, was relatively small compared with domestic supplies, and during these months had little net influence on the domestic market. In the period January-April, the United States imported about half a million hundredweight of potatoes and exported more than three-fourth million hundredweight. From January 1 through June 30, about 13 million hundredweight of 1956 fall crop potatoes were diverted to starch and livestock feed under the section 32 diversion program. This was about 8 million hundredweight more than diversions during the first half of 1956. Nevertheless, the large supplies available weighed heavily on market prices. During the first 6 months of the year, mid-month prices received by farmers for potatoes averaged only $1.38 per hundredweight, half the relatively high levels of a year earlier, and more than a third below the 1949-55 average. Prices received by farmers in mid-June averaged $1.27 per hundredweight compared with a record high of $4.39 in June of 1956, and the 1949-55 average of $2.32.

Summer Crop Expected to be Smaller Than Last Year

Early indications are that production of potatoes for summer harvest will be moderately smaller than either last summer or the 1949-55 average. Production for early summer harvest is expected to be about the same as last year and moderately below average. Because of a reduced acreage in Washington and California and lower prospective yields in a number of States, production for late summer harvest is expected to be down. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's first estimate of production, as of July 1, indicated a crop of 31.2 million hundredweight, 2.7 million less than last year and 1.8 million less than the 1949-55 average.

Despite the lower prospective production for summer harvest, total supplies of potatoes available at the consumer level may be larger this summer than last. This year, more overlap in marketings occurred from the larger late spring crop where digging lagged because of low prices. Also, potatoes harvested in July entered a market in which distribution pipelines were well stocked, not at a bare minimum as in early summer last year. With steady and ample supplies available, f.o.b. shipping point prices of U. S. No. 1 California Long Whites in mid-July averaged about $2.00 per hundredweight, compared with the very high level of $7.00 per hundredwight a year earlier.

Fall Acreage Down Only Slightly From Last Year

Indicated acreage of potatoes for fall harvest is down 1 percent from a year earlier. The biggest reductions in acreage occurred in the eastern States, where acreage is 5 percent smaller than last year. Almost two-thirds of the reduction was in Maine where growers cut back 6 percent, from 147,000 acres last year to 138,000 this year. This brought potato acreage in the State down close to the 1949-55 average. Among other important eastern States, acreage was reduced substantially in Up-State New York and slightly in Pennsylvania. Plantings were increased moderately in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the North Central Region, acreage for fall harvest was down only fractionally. Declines in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Nebraska were almost offset by a substantial increase in North Dakota. But acreage in the West is up slightly; a 4 percent increase in Idaho, which produces about half of the western output, more than offset small to moderate declines in Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon.

The fall crop is by far the largest of the seasonal potato crops and accounts on the average for about two-thirds of total annual production. A large part of the crop goes into storage at harvest and is withdrawn to supplement supplies from winter and spring production. A production estimate is not available for the fall crop until August 10, and final production is of course, greatly influenced by weather conditions.

Summary of Diversion Program for 1956 Crop Potatoes

The section 32 diversion program for 1956 crop potatoes, initiated in late September was concluded June 30. The program was formulated in cooperation with industry representatives and was available in those areas in which the industry developed and submitted a marketing plan that met the requirements of the program. In participating areas, supplementary payments were made for potatoes of U. S. No. 2 or better quality diverted to starch, feed, or flour, provided the potatoes were at least two inches in diameter, or in the case of long varieties, two inches or a minimum weight of four ounces. Payments for diversion of 1956 crop potatoes were made at the same rates as for the 1955 crop. Supplementary payments were 50 cents a hundredweight for 1956 crop potatoes diverted through December 31; 40 cents through March 31; and 30 cents through June 30, termination date of the program.

Large supplies from the fall crop and relatively large production of winter and spring potatoes resulted in heavy diversions. Total diversions of 1956 crop potatoes under the program amounted to about 18.6 million hundredweight, 8.5 million more than diverted from the 1955 crop. Of the total diverted during the past season, 15.2 million hundredweight were diverted for starch and 3.4 million for livestock feed. About 70 percent of the potatoes diverted to starch were eligible for supplementary payments; 50 percent of those diverted to livestock feed were eligible.

Maine, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and northern California were approved and participated in the program. Limited quantities of potatoes were also diverted in New York, Minnesota, and North Dakota, but the program was withdrawn from these States because growers failed to carry through required marketing plans. Biggest diversions to starch were in Maine, while heaviest diversions to livestock feed were in Oregon.

SWEETPOTATOES

Review of 1956-57 Season

Acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1956 was 17 percent smaller than the previous year, and 25 percent below the 1949-54 average. The sharp cut in plantings in 1956 probably was largely due to the low prices received for the 1955 crop, and was fairly general throughout producing areas. No State showed any increase over the previous year. As a result of the cut in acreage and slightly lower yields than a year earlier, 1956 production amounted to only 16.9 million hundredweight, a fifth less than the previous year and 16 percent under the 6-year average.

The smaller supplies available in the 1956-57 marketing season resulted in a considerably better market than the depressed market of 1955-56. Mid-month prices received by farmers in the 1956-57 season averaged about $4.70 per

hundredweight, a third more than in the previous season. But demand for sweetpotatoes appears to have declined in recent years. Despite the relatively small supplies last season, prices were only slightly above the 1949-54 average.

Another Small Crop Indicated for 1957

Acreage and condition of the crop as of July 1 point to a continuation of the long-time downtrend in sweetpotato acreage and production. Acreage is down moderately from a year earlier, and production is expected to be down slightly. Louisiana, the most important producing State, has 7 percent less acreage for harvest than last year. Some replanting has occurred on acreage washed out by the heavy rains accompanying hurricane "Audrey". Among other important producing States, moderate to substantial cuts in acreage are reported in Georgia, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee. North Carolina, the second largest producing State, increased acreage 6 percent. Acreage was also up in California, Kansas, Maryland and Virginia.

Even with the prospect of higher average yields, the overall cut in acreage results in an estimated production of 16.6 million hundredweight, the smallest since 1952 -- 2 percent below that of 1956 and almost a fifth below the 1949-55 average. The prospective increases in production in Alabama, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas and California, compared with a year earlier, are more than offset by the substantial decreases in Louisiana and New Jersey and more moderate decreases in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Oklahoma. The reductions in Louisiana and New Jersey are likely to mean fewer sweetpotatoes available in northern markets in late winter and spring than a year earlier.

Price Prospects for the 1957-58 Season

The marketing season for 1957 crop sweetpotatoes is just getting under way. In the first 2 weeks of July, arrivals at 32 terminal markets amounted to 79 cars, about 17 percent less than last year. As usual, prices for these small early receipts were relatively high. For the week ended July 16, Puerto Rican type sweetpotatoes were bringing about $13.00 per hundredweight wholesale, New York City, compared with $11.00 a year earlier. However, as shipments increase prices are expected to show the usual sharp seasonal decline into the fall, and then some advance into the spring. Prices received by growers for the season as a whole probably will be slightly to moderately above those of either the previous season or average. Experience has demonstrated, however, that despite sharply curtailed production in recent years, prices have remained at moderate levels.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Supply Likely to be Moderately Smaller in 1957-58 Than a Year Earlier

Dry edible beans have been in surplus supply in the U. S. throughout the post World War II period. Although total disappearance in the last two seasons exceeded production and resulted in working down stocks, many of the exports were from CCC holdings and were marketed under special Government export programs.

Indications are that carryover stocks at the end of the current marketing season will be substantially smaller than a year earlier and only about half the 1949-55 average. In addition, as of July 1, 1957 crop production was expected to be about 16.7 million 100-pound bags, slightly less than last year and about average. However, excessive rainfall in early July may result in a reduction in production prospects in Michigan. The July 1 production estimates would give a total supply for the 1957-58 marketing season moderately less than in the previous season and substantially below average.

Prospective Crop by Areas Gives Clue to Production by Classes

Total production of dry beans in California is estimated at 3.8 million 100-pound bags, down 4 percent from last year and substantially below the 1946-55 average. The prospective crop of dry Large Limas, at 1.0 million bags, is about the same as in 1956 but significantly below average. Indicated production of baby limas, at 350,000 bags is about a third smaller than a year earlier and less than half of average. Production of other dry beans in California is estimated at 2.5 million bags, about the same as last year but above average. The latter group consists mainly of Blackeye, Pink and Small White beans.

An output of 5.0 million bags is expected in the Northwest, moderately more than last year and above average. Prospective production in Nebraska and Wyoming, in which Great Northerns and Pintos are the dominant classes, is about a tenth larger than in 1956 but less than average. In Idaho where Great Northerns, Pintos, and Small Reds are the major classes, production is expected to be 2.1 million bags, slightly more than a year earlier but moderately below average.

Estimated production in the Southwest, where Pintos are the most important class, is 1.9 million bags, a fourth larger than last year's small crop but a sixth below average. In this area, the prospective increase in production, compared with a year earlier, is the result of a sharp increase in expected yields in Colorado where output is largest.

Production in the Northeast as of July 1 was estimated at 5.9 million bags, 14 percent less than in 1956 but 10 percent more than average. In New York State, where Red Kidney and Pea Beans are the most important types, prospective production was 1.1 million bags, down a fourth from both last year and average. But in Michigan, leading producer of Pea Beans, the July 1 prospect was for another year of over production. However, excessive rainfall in early July caused undetermined damage to the crop. Estimated production in this State, on July 1, at 4.8 million bags, was more than 600,000 bags less than the large crop of 1956, but about 900,000 bags above the 1946-55 average.

Review of Price Support Operations for 1956 Crop Beans

The average national support rate for 1956 crop dry edible beans, at $6.31 per hundred pounds, was substantially the same as the rate for the 1955 crop. Despite some cut in acreage in 1956, yields were higher and total production was a little larger than in the previous year. Some classes, notably Pea and Red Kidney Beans, were in surplus and considerable quantities were again involved in the support loan and purchase program. About 2.90 million bags of 1956 crop beans were delivered to the CCC under the price support program, compared with 1.85 million bags of 1955 crop beans. However, there has been a good rate of out movement of beans from Government stocks, and in early July only 0.40 million bags of 1956 crop beans remained uncommitted.

Price Prospects for 1957 Crop Beans

Early indications are that the total supply of dry edible beans will be moderately smaller in 1957-58 than in the previous marketing season. The national average support price for 1957 crop beans has been set at $6.31 per 100-pounds, the same as for the 1956 crop. Although support prices for most classes of 1957 crop beans have been lowered 4 to 9 cents per 100-pounds, this was offset by expected shifts in production toward those classes with a higher level of support and a 21 cent boost for Small and Flat Small White Beans. Trade demand for dry beans in 1957-58 is expected to be about the same as in the previous season. Prices compared with a year earlier will vary depending upon the supply-demand situation for each class. However, with smaller prospective supplies and substantially the same support rate, prices received by growers in 1957-58 are expected to average moderately higher than in the previous season.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Another Season of Large Supplies in Prospect

Supplies of dry field peas in the 1956-57 marketing season were almost double the small supplies of a year earlier, and about 50 percent above the 1949-55 average. Despite a relatively good rate of movement into domestic channels and above average exports, the large supply weighed heavily on prices as the marketing season progressed. Mid-month prices received by farmers in the January-June period averaged $3.57 per hundredweight, $3.35 below the high levels of a year earlier and $1.13 below the 1949-55 average.

Indications are that carryover of 1956 crop peas at the beginning of the 1957-58 season will be much larger than the small carryover of a year earlier, and above average. But heavy stocks and the low prices prevailing since early in the year resulted in very sharp acreage reductions in the main producing states of Idaho and Washington. Yields are also expected to be substantially below the high levels of a year earlier. Prospective 1957 production, at 3.1 million bags (cleaned basis), is about a third smaller than last year's large crop, but moderately larger than the 1949-55 average. This level of production together with the larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season would result in total supplies substantially smaller than the large volume available last season, but moderately to substantially above average.

Prices Expected to Average Somewhat Higher Than in the Late Part of the 1956-57 Season

Total domestic requirements for dry peas are expected to be about the same in the 1957-58 season as a year earlier. Barring serious damage to the European crop, United States exports are expected to be considerably smaller than in the 1956-57 season. Under these conditions prospective supplies appear fully ample to meet anticipated requirements. But supplies probably will not be burdensome, as in the current season, and prices in 1957-58 are likely to average at least moderately above the relatively low levels that prevailed in the late part of the 1956-57 season.

CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES BY REGIONS, URBANIZATION, AND FAMILY INCOME, SPRING OF 1955 1/

Vegetable consumption per person (fresh equivalent) was higher in the West during the Spring of 1955 than in any other section of the country. The Northeast showed the next highest rate of consumption, while the South, despite its high rate for fresh vegetables, had the lowest overall consumption per person.

Non-farm families in all regions enjoyed a higher total rate of consumption than farm families. This was largely due to the fact that most non-farm families used more canned and frozen vegetables per person than farm families. Also, the higher overall consumption per person for non-farm families probably was associated with differences in income. A large proportion of farm families was concentrated in the lower money income groups, particularly in the South.

Consumption of vegetables (fresh equivalent) per person tends to increase as family income increases. For the country as a whole, consumption per person was more than 40 percent higher in families with annual incomes of $10,000 or more than in families with incomes of less than $2,000. The higher rate of consumption associated with the highest income groups was due to increased use of vegetables in the fresh and frozen form.

These are highlights on vegetables from a household food consumption survey recently published by the Agricultural Research Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service. 1/ The reports contain data on the consumption of vegetables, among more than 200 food items. The information was obtained by personal interviews with a nationwide random sample of 6,000 households. The household consumption data include food used at home. They do not include food eaten in restaurants or in institutional feeding.

Because of difference in size of families the household consumption data obtained in the survey has been converted to consumption per person. This was done by dividing the consumption per household by the average size of the household, calculated in terms of one person being equal to 21 meals eaten at home in the week reported. Also, in order to permit comparisons of overall vegetable consumption, the canned and frozen components, shown in actual pounds processed weight under the appropriate columns of the table, were converted to the fresh equivalent basis. These fresh equivalents were then added to the fresh vegetables to give total vegetables, (fresh equivalent).

1/ Data for this article based on "Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Northeast, North Central Region, South and West." 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Reports, Nos. 1-5. Single copies available on request from Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

Consumption of vegetables per person (fresh equivalent) was substantially higher in the West than in any other part of the country (table 2). The overall rate of use in this region was 9 percent above the United States average, and 12 percent higher than the South, which had the lowest consumption per person. Consumption in the Northeast and North Central States was 8 percent and 9 percent, respectively, lower than in the West. The high consumption rate of vegetables in the West probably contributed to the relatively high Vitamin A level found in the diet of this region, while the low rate of consumption in the South was associated with a relatively low level of Vitamin A. 2/

The favorable overall rate of consumption in the West was the result of a relatively high level of use of vegetables in each form -- fresh, canned, and frozen. The higher rate probably was associated with a relatively high proportion of families in the higher income groups. In the West about 13 percent of the households of 2 or more persons reported family incomes of $8,000 and over, compared with 12 percent in the North Central Region, 8 percent in the Northeast, and 4 percent in the South. Also, in income groups above $6,000, the average income within groups tended to be high in the West relative to other regions. Consumption of each form in the West was above the United States average. But when it came to individual categories, the South registered the highest use of vegetables in the fresh form, the use of frozen vegetables was about the same in the Northeast as in the West, and the use of canned vegetables was almost as large in the North Central Region as in the West. The higher rate of consumption of fresh vegetables in the South may have been due to the higher proportion of farm families, and also to the greater local availability of fresh vegetables because of the "earlier spring" in the South. The term "fresh vegetables" as used in the survey includes home canned and frozen vegetables.

Consumption per person of both commercially canned and frozen items was substantially lower in the South than in other sections of the country. Some of these regional differences appear to be due to differences in the extent of urbanization, and differences in level of family income. The following discussion will deal in more detail with those differences.

Consumption by Urbanization

Persons in nonfarm households enjoyed a higher rate of vegetable consumption (fresh equivalent)than those in farm households (table 2). Use of vegetables per person in nonfarm households in the United States was about 15 percent higher than use in farm households. Except in the Northeast, farm households used less vegetables per person than any other group. In the Northeast rural nonfarm households ate less vegetables per person than any other group. For the United States as a whole, and in all regions except the

2/ Dietary Levels of Households in the Northeast, Household Consumption Survey 1955, USDA Report No. 7, page 2; and Family Diets Today, Talk by Faith Clark at Nutrition Education Conference, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1957.

Table 2.--Use of Vegetables Per Person, by Region and Urbanization, United States, one week in April-June 1955 1/

Item	Vegetables			Approximate fresh weight equivalent 3/	Percent each form (fresh equivalent) was of total			
	Fresh	Canned 2/	Frozen		Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
NORTHEAST								
All families	2.64	.73	.19	4.46	59.3	31.0	9.7	100.0
Nonfarm families	2.63	.74	.19	4.48	58.7	31.4	9.9	100.0
Urban	2.74	.76	.20	4.65	58.9	31.0	10.1	100.0
Rural nonfarm	2.32	.70	.16	3.99	58.2	32.9	8.9	100.0
Farm families	2.93	.47	.10	4.04	72.5	22.1	5.4	100.0
NORTH CENTRAL								
All families	2.45	.85	.13	4.35	56.3	36.8	6.9	100.0
Nonfarm families	2.46	.89	.15	4.48	54.9	37.6	7.5	100.0
Urban	2.58	.91	.18	4.70	54.9	36.4	8.7	100.0
Rural nonfarm	2.18	.85	.08	3.95	55.0	40.5	4.5	100.0
Farm families	2.42	.63	.04	3.70	65.4	32.2	2.4	100.0
SOUTH								
All families	2.85	.64	.09	4.28	66.6	28.5	4.9	100.0
Nonfarm families	2.79	.70	.11	4.36	63.9	30.3	5.8	100.0
Urban	2.84	.72	.14	4.53	62.9	30.2	6.9	100.0
Rural nonfarm	2.70	.66	.07	4.13	65.4	30.4	4.2	100.0
Farm families	3.12	.43	.02	3.98	78.3	20.3	1.4	100.0
WEST								
All families	2.76	.86	.19	4.81	57.3	33.7	9.0	100.0
Nonfarm families	2.80	.84	.20	4.84	57.8	32.8	9.4	100.0
Urban	2.82	.75	.21	4.73	59.7	30.1	10.2	100.0
Rural nonfarm	2.72	1.12	.16	5.21	52.3	40.6	7.1	100.0
Farm families	2.32	1.03	.08	4.44	52.1	44.0	3.9	100.0
UNITED STATES								
All families	2.66	.75	.14	4.40	60.5	32.3	7.2	100.0
Nonfarm families	2.65	.79	.15	4.49	59.0	33.1	7.9	100.0
Urban	2.73	.80	.18	4.64	58.7	32.4	8.9	100.0
Rural nonfarm	2.47	.76	.10	4.14	59.7	34.7	5.6	100.0
Farm families	2.79	.55	.04	3.92	71.1	26.6	2.3	100.0

1/ Reported in Household Food Consumption Survey conducted by USDA. Data are for vegetables used at home; restaurant meals are excluded. A "person" is calculated on the basis of a standard 21-meal week.

2/ Excludes baby and junior foods.

3/ Fresh plus the calculated fresh equivalent of processed; used conversion factor of 1.89 for canned, and 2.30 for frozen.

West, urban dwellers had more vegetables in their diet than either rural nonfarm or farm families. In the West, rural nonfarm residents reported the highest rate of vegetable consumption.

For the different forms of vegetables, farm households in the Northeast and the South used more fresh vegetables per person than any other group, but in both the North Central Region and the West urban dwellers reported a higher rate than farmers. Because of the relatively large farm population in the South, the United States average showed a slightly higher rate of usage for farm families than for urban residents.

As might be expected, urban dwellers tend to use more canned and frozen vegetables than other groups, with farmers using the least. This relationship did not hold for the West, however, where both rural nonfarm and farm households reported a higher use of canned items than did urban dwellers. This may be due to the generally dry climatic conditions and large scale specialty farms which probably keep down home produced vegetables in the West, and to less availability of fresh market vegetables in ranching areas and isolated small towns.

Consumption by Income Groups

Persons in the higher money income groups fared best from the standpoint of vegetable consumption (table 3). For the country as a whole, per capita consumption increased consistently as income increased. Consumption per person (fresh equivalent) was 43 percent higher in families earning $10,000 or more per year than in families earning less than $2,000. Use of vegetables in both the fresh and frozen forms increased as income increased. But for the country as a whole, and in every region except the South, consumption of canned vegetables per person was highest in the middle income groups. In the South, perhaps due to the lower prevailing level of consumption of canned vegetables, consumption per person was highest in families with incomes of $10,000 or more. It may also be evidence of some lag in food consumption patterns in the South, reflecting a lag in the introduction and widespread availability of frozen vegetables. Even so, the rate was only moderately higher than the average rate for all families in the North Central and Western areas.

It is interesting to note that among comparable money income groups consumption of vegetables (fresh equivalent) in the South was generally higher per person than in the Northeast or North Central Region. But because of the larger proportion of families in the lower income groups in the South, the average consumption for the region was lower than in any other section of the country. The favorable consumption rate of persons in southern households when compared with like income groups in other parts of the country was due to the greater use of vegetables in the fresh form; consumption of both canned and frozen items were generally lower in southern households than in comparable income groups in other areas. The heavier use of vegetables in the fresh form in the South may have been due to the higher proportion of farm families, and to the "earlier spring" in the South, and consequently more local availability of fresh vegetables.

Table 3.--Use of Vegetables Per Person, by Region and Family Income, United States, one week in April-June 1955 1/

Item	Vegetables: Fresh	Vegetables: Fresh weight equivalent: Canned 2/	Vegetables: Fresh weight equivalent: Frozen	Approximate fresh weight equivalent 3/	Percent each form (fresh equivalent) was of total: Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
NORTHEAST								
All families	2.64	0.73	0.19	4.46	59.3	31.0	9.7	100.0
Under $2,000	2.43	.54	.10	3.67	66.1	27.9	6.0	100.0
$2,000-2,999	2.49	.79	.07	4.14	60.1	36.0	3.9	100.0
$3,000-3,999	2.44	.79	.16	4.30	56.8	34.6	8.6	100.0
$4,000-4,999	2.52	.75	.19	4.38	57.6	32.5	9.9	100.0
$5,000-5,999	2.74	.77	.21	4.66	58.8	31.0	10.2	100.0
$6,000-7,999	2.66	.68	.22	4.47	59.6	28.9	11.5	100.0
$8,000-9,999	2.83	.65	.22	4.57	61.8	27.0	11.2	100.0
$10,000 and over	3.08	.51	.36	4.86	63.3	19.7	17.0	100.0
NORTH CENTRAL								
All families	2.45	.85	.13	4.35	56.3	36.8	6.9	100.0
Under $2,000	2.61	.67	.05	3.99	65.4	31.7	2.9	100.0
$2,000-2,999	2.44	.83	.04	4.11	59.3	38.4	2.3	100.0
$3,000-3,999	2.12	.86	.10	3.98	53.3	41.0	5.7	100.0
$4,000-4,999	2.26	.83	.10	4.05	55.8	38.7	5.5	100.0
$5,000-5,999	2.34	.94	.13	4.41	52.9	40.4	6.7	100.0
$6,000-7,999	2.27	.95	.19	4.51	50.4	39.7	9.9	100.0
$8,000-9,999	2.71	.95	.18	4.93	54.9	36.5	8.6	100.0
$10,000 and over	3.09	.66	.36	5.18	59.7	24.3	16.0	100.0
SOUTH								
All families	2.85	.64	.09	4.28	66.6	28.5	4.9	100.0
Under $2,000	2.46	.49	.02	3.43	71.7	26.8	1.5	100.0
$2,000-2,999	2.58	.65	.08	4.01	64.5	30.8	4.7	100.0
$3,000-3,999	2.78	.72	.08	4.33	64.3	31.5	4.2	100.0
$4,000-4,999	3.01	.71	.17	4.73	63.6	28.2	8.2	100.0
$5,000-5,999	3.24	.73	.14	4.93	65.7	27.9	6.4	100.0
$6,000-7,999	3.40	.77	.20	5.31	64.0	27.4	8.6	100.0
$8,000-9,999	2.90	.60	.26	4.64	62.5	24.4	13.1	100.0
$10,000 and over	3.79	.92	.29	6.22	61.0	27.9	11.1	100.0
WEST								
All families	2.76	.86	.19	4.81	57.3	33.7	9.0	100.0
Under $2,000	2.69	.95	.12	4.76	56.5	37.8	5.7	100.0
$2,000-2,999	2.76	.89	.12	4.73	58.4	35.6	6.0	100.0
$3,000-3,999	2.38	.97	.13	4.52	52.7	40.5	6.8	100.0
$4,000-4,999	2.58	.69	.17	4.28	60.1	30.6	9.3	100.0
$5,000-5,999	2.37	1.01	.11	4.53	52.4	42.2	5.4	100.0
$6,000-7,999	3.00	.85	.27	5.23	57.4	30.6	12.0	100.0
$8,000-9,999	3.16	.86	.37	5.62	56.1	28.8	15.1	100.0
$10,000 and over	3.41	.69	.36	5.56	61.4	23.5	15.1	100.0
UNITED STATES								
All families	2.66	.75	.14	4.40	60.5	32.3	7.2	100.0
Under $2,000	2.50	.55	.04	3.63	68.8	28.7	2.5	100.0
$2,000-2,999	2.55	.74	.07	4.12	61.8	34.1	4.1	100.0
$3,000-3,999	2.47	.81	.11	4.26	58.0	35.8	6.2	100.0
$4,000-4,999	2.54	.76	.15	4.32	58.7	33.3	8.0	100.0
$5,000-5,999	2.65	.85	.15	4.60	57.5	34.9	7.6	100.0
$6,000-7,999	2.68	.82	.21	4.71	56.8	32.9	10.3	100.0
$8,000-9,999	2.84	.79	.23	4.86	58.3	30.7	11.0	100.0
$10,000 and over	3.22	.66	.35	5.28	61.0	23.6	15.4	100.0

1/ Reported in Household Food Consumption Survey conducted by USDA. Data are for vegetables used at home; restaurant meals are excluded. A "person" is calculated on the basis of a standard 21-meal week. 2/ Excludes baby and junior foods. 3/ Fresh plus the calculated fresh equivalent of processed; used conversion factor of 1.89 for canned, and 2.30 for frozen.

REVISED CONSUMPTION SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

Tables 4 through 9 of this issue of the Vegetable Situation present revised series of data on civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and dry field peas. The tables supersede those originally published in Agricultural Handbook No. 62, entitled Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-1952. The latter publication will be revised and re-issued this fall.

The basic data from which tables 4 through 9 were computed have been revised in line with changes in production estimates indicated by the 1954 Census of Agriculture, a more inclusive adjustment for quantities of "minor vegetables" processed, which are reported in production estimates for fresh market; and a shift from a population series adjusted for underenumeration to the Bureau of the Census' unadjusted population series. The unadjusted population figure is a little smaller than the adjusted figure previously used and, except for other changes in the data, would raise the consumption figure by a little more than 1 percent. However, the net result of all revisions has been to lower the per capita consumption rate for fresh vegetables as a group, and to increase the rate for processed vegetables.

TRENDS IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COMMERCIALLY PRODUCED VEGETABLES 1/

Tables 4 and 5 present series of data on civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables (fresh weight equivalent) from 1937 to 1956. These data have been revised in line with 1954 Census data and other indicated changes as described in the paragraphs immediately preceding this article. The most notable change resulting from the revision has been a downward adjustment in the consumption of vegetables in the fresh form and an almost offsetting increase in the consumption of processed vegetables (fresh equivalent).

People in this country are eating substantially more commercially produced vegetables today than in the immediate pre-World War II period. But we are eating somewhat less per person than in the immediate postwar years, 1945-46. However, the very high levels of apparent consumption in the immediate postwar period probably were due largely to relative shortages in other food items, and to restocking of canned items at the retail and household levels. In an attempt to show basic changes, the following discussion will deal primarily with trends from the prewar period, 1937-39, to 1954-56.

Annual consumption of fresh and processed vegetables (fresh equivalent) increased almost a fifth, from an average of 170 pounds per person in 1937-39 to 203 pounds in 1954-56. Most of the uptrend in consumption occurred during and immediately following the War. Since 1950, the rate of consumption has tended to level off at a little more than 200 pounds per person. Any increase in the next few years from recent levels of apparent per capita consumption is likely to be at a much slower pace than the rapid uptrend which occurred in the 1940's. Vegetable consumption is now at a relatively high level, and any further long-term gain probably will have to be made in competition with increasing supplies of livestock and livestock products.

The increase in per capita vegetable consumption during the past 15 to 20 years has been due entirely to an expansion in the processed component. Consumption of fresh vegetables decreased 7 percent from 114 pounds per person in 1937-39 to 106 pounds in 1954-56. During the same period, consumption of processed vegetables (fresh equivalent) increased from 56 pounds to 97 pounds per person, an increase of more than 70 percent. Of the total 41-pound increase in use of processed vegetables (fresh equivalent) canned items accounted for 27 pounds. The rapidly expanding use of frozen vegetables accounted for 14 pounds, or about one-third of the total increase.

1/ Does not include melons, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, or dry field peas.

Although declining in relative importance over the past 15 to 20 years, fresh vegetables still make up a little more than half the total consumption (fresh equivalent). In the period 1937-39, 67 percent of all vegetables produced were consumed in the fresh forms; from 1954-56 about 52 percent were consumed fresh. The growth in use of frozen vegetables has been partly responsible for the decline in the relative importance of the fresh component. They retain many of the characteristics of the fresh item and are widely available throughout the year. Frozen vegetables were of negligible importance in the prewar period but in 1956 comprised about 7 percent of all vegetables consumed. With the prospect of higher incomes, increasing emphasis on "convenience foods" and improved technology, freezing, or perhaps some other process which tends to retain and preserve the fresh color and flavor of vegetables, is likely to continue to grow in importance.

A closer look at the principal vegetables used in both fresh and processed forms points up the increasing importance of the processed component during the past two decades. Only two of the major vegetables used in both fresh and processed form, corn and cucumbers, showed an increase in per capita consumption in the fresh form. Consumption of these in the processed form also increased significantly. Total per capita consumption of asparagus was about the same in 1954-56 as in the immediate prewar period, with increases in canned and frozen offsetting a sharp decline in the use of fresh. Total per capita consumption of lima beans and snap beans (fresh equivalent) increased substantially, with large increases in the canned and frozen forms more than offsetting big decreases in the use of fresh. The declining use of fresh broccoli and green peas was also more than offset by rapid expansion in use of the frozen product. In the case of green peas, consumption of the canned item during the recent 3-year period was about the same as in the prewar years, but use of frozen peas had increased from about half a pound to 4 pounds per person. Total consumption of tomatoes (fresh equivalent) in the recent period was approximately a third above prewar levels. Consumption of fresh tomatoes declined moderately from 1937-39 to 1954-56, but consumption of canned tomatoes and tomato products increased by more than 50 percent. During the same period, only cabbage and spinach showed a decline in total per capita consumption (fresh equivalent). In each case the decline was due to a sharp cutback in the use of fresh, with the processed components showing an increase.

Table 4.--Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1937-1956

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Fresh	Processed		
			Total	Canned	Frozen		Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.5	111.0	53.5	52.5	1.0	67.5	32.5	31.9	0.6
1938	170.3	114.5	55.8	54.8	1.0	67.2	32.8	32.2	.6
1939	174.7	116.6	58.1	56.9	1.2	66.7	33.3	32.6	.7
1940	180.1	116.9	63.2	61.8	1.4	64.9	35.1	34.3	.8
1941	180.9	113.5	67.4	65.8	1.6	62.7	37.3	36.4	.9
1942	193.0	118.3	74.7	72.1	2.6	61.3	38.7	37.4	1.3
1943	186.9	116.4	70.5	68.8	1.7	62.3	37.7	36.8	.9
1944	195.6	123.5	72.1	68.3	3.8	63.1	36.9	34.9	2.0
1945	221.5	133.3	88.2	83.8	4.4	60.2	39.8	37.8	2.0
1946	224.8	130.0	94.8	90.1	4.7	57.8	42.2	40.1	2.1
1947	206.8	122.4	84.4	78.2	6.2	59.2	40.8	37.8	3.0
1948	200.3	123.0	77.3	70.2	7.1	61.4	38.6	35.0	3.6
1949	194.4	115.8	78.6	71.6	7.0	59.6	40.4	36.8	3.6
1950	200.2	114.6	85.6	77.9	7.7	57.2	42.8	38.9	3.9
1951	201.8	111.6	90.2	80.3	9.9	55.3	44.7	39.8	4.9
1952	201.6	111.0	90.6	78.4	12.2	55.1	44.9	38.9	6.0
1953	201.9	108.4	93.5	81.0	12.5	53.7	46.3	40.1	6.2
1954	198.2	106.7	91.5	77.9	13.6	53.8	46.2	39.3	6.9
1955	202.1	104.6	97.5	82.2	15.3	51.8	48.3	40.7	7.6
1956 3/	205.2	104.9	100.3	83.2	17.1	51.1	48.9	40.6	8.3

1/ Excluding melons.
2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables 1/, United States, calendar years 1937-56

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis																			
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Asparagus																				
Fresh	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7
Canned	.70	.61	.77	.82	.82	.92	.83	.85	.48	1.31	.77	.94	.86	.88	.94	.87	1.03	.99	.88	1.00
Frozen	.06	.11	.06	.10	.11	.08	.12	.21	.28	.25	.23	.29	.25	.25	.26	.30	.32	.33	.31	.32
Beans, lima 2/																				
Fresh	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
Canned	.48	.48	.55	.72	.78	.80	.60	.33	.47	.49	.48	.53	.52	.83	.70	.66	.66	.70	.72	.75
Frozen	.24	.20	.25	.30	.24	.54	.32	.38	.37	.60	.83	.84	1.09	1.14	1.22	1.59	1.62	1.47	1.59	1.64
Beans, snap																				
Fresh	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8
Canned	1.29	1.50	1.55	1.70	1.68	1.93	1.94	2.12	2.44	2.39	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.49	2.36	2.51	2.58	2.67	2.93	3.02
Frozen	.06	.06	.05	.05	.09	.13	.07	.20	.25	.25	.33	.37	.36	.45	.57	.67	.72	.81	.84	.91
Broccoli																				
Fresh	.7	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.6	.5	.6
Frozen	.02	.02	.02	.01	.04	.05	.04	.04	.12	.17	.16	.23	.29	.29	.41	.58	.58	.63	.72	.70
Cabbage																				
Fresh	17.8	19.8	16.4	18.5	16.2	18.9	17.0	19.8	20.5	17.7	17.0	16.6	14.7	14.3	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.6	11.2	12.8
Canned 3/	1.83	2.43	2.62	2.68	2.95	2.77	2.39	.85	1.36	3.01	3.14	1.48	2.56	2.43	2.98	2.55	2.50	2.53	2.43	2.38
Corn 4/																				
Fresh	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.1
Canned	9.85	10.21	10.85	11.31	12.05	14.09	13.57	12.71	14.13	15.83	14.80	12.60	12.36	13.20	12.37	12.27	13.12	13.22	13.48	13.47
Frozen	.13	.09	.16	.20	.17	.28	.10	.46	.54	.63	1.03	.97	.94	.88	1.28	1.63	1.86	1.79	2.13	2.77
Cucumbers																				
Fresh	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6
Canned 5/	2.01	2.24	2.21	2.11	2.47	2.79	2.45	2.19	2.26	2.86	3.19	3.35	3.18	3.28	3.06	3.62	3.86	3.87	3.84	3.77
Peas, green 2/																				
Fresh	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3
Canned	7.76	8.18	8.39	9.26	10.38	10.73	9.86	8.89	12.06	12.82	9.84	9.78	8.96	9.16	9.00	8.63	8.33	8.26	8.07	8.17
Frozen	.41	.42	.62	.58	.89	1.16	.75	1.59	1.76	1.69	2.29	2.55	2.10	2.43	2.85	3.35	3.52	3.92	3.78	4.21
Spinach																				
Fresh	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
Canned	.88	.81	.81	.98	.81	1.14	.76	1.25	.99	1.45	1.01	.91	1.01	.84	1.08	.93	.91	.68	.83	.94
Frozen	.03	.04	.02	.07	.02	.23	.20	.32	.48	.36	.40	.56	.52	.68	.91	.90	.94	.94	1.04	1.01
Tomatoes																				
Fresh	12.8	13.8	14.1	13.3	13.1	14.0	14.1	14.4	16.1	15.4	13.9	13.9	13.5	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.8	11.9
Canned 6/	25.35	26.09	26.35	28.71	30.42	33.12	31.95	34.42	43.98	43.43	37.07	32.59	34.05	37.62	40.98	38.65	40.24	37.95	41.25	42.29

1/ Data for processed vegetables include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk, and exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, baby foods, and vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash. 2/ "In-pod" basis. 3/ Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. 4/ "Cut" basis. 5/ Pickles, canned and bulk. 6/ Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Data for the processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition), with the following exceptions: frozen broccoli, 1.333 beginning 1948; Brussels sprouts, 1.282 beginning 1937.

Table 6.- Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-56 3/

Table 6 .- Fresh vegetables and melons, commercial: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1919-56 1/

Year	Vegetables																												Melons			Total vegetables and melons
		Leafy, green, and yellow															Other															
	Tomatoes	Artichokes	Asparagus	Lima beans (unshelled)	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots	Kale	Lettuce and escarole	Green peas (unshelled)	Peppers	Spinach	Minor	Total	Beets	Cauliflower	Celery	Corn	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Garlic	Onions and shallots 2/	Minor	Total	Total vegetables	Watermelons	Cantaloups	Total melons	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1919	10.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.0	3/	0.1	17.3	2.2	0.1	5.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	4.0	35.1	0.8	1.1	5.2	2.9	2.7	0.3	4/	11.7	6.0	30.7	76.6	15.7	9.1	24.8	101.4
1920	11.1	.1	.6	.2	3.0	3/	.1	27.3	2.4	.1	7.4	.4	1.3	1.0	5.1	49.0	.8	1.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	.4	0.1	14.3	7.4	34.9	95.0	22.6	9.2	31.8	126.8
1921	9.9	.1	.5	.2	3.1	3/	.1	18.5	2.5	.1	7.0	.6	1.3	1.3	4.7	40.0	.8	1.2	5.6	2.5	2.6	.5	.1	12.2	6.8	32.3	82.2	25.5	9.4	34.9	117.1
1922	11.7	.2	.5	.2	3.1	3/	.1	23.0	2.8	.1	8.0	.7	1.3	1.5	5.2	46.7	.8	1.3	5.5	2.4	3.1	.4	.1	13.0	7.8	34.4	92.8	27.5	9.8	37.3	130.1
1923	11.6	.2	.6	.2	3.4	3/	.1	19.5	3.0	.2	8.4	.9	1.4	1.7	4.8	44.4	.8	1.5	5.8	2.3	2.8	.4	.1	13.2	7.2	34.1	90.1	20.1	9.0	29.1	119.2
1924	11.9	.4	.7	.2	3.6	3/	.1	24.0	3.1	.1	9.6	1.1	1.3	2.0	5.4	51.6	1.1	1.3	6.2	2.8	3.2	.4	.1	13.8	8.5	37.4	100.9	25.7	10.0	35.7	136.6
1925	12.6	.4	.8	.3	3.6	3/	.1	22.0	3.0	.1	10.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	5.2	50.2	1.1	1.5	6.6	3.1	3.4	.4	.2	13.7	8.5	38.5	101.3	24.2	10.2	34.4	135.7
1926	10.6	.5	1.0	.2	3.5	3/	.1	22.2	3.4	.2	10.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	5.3	52.0	.9	2.4	6.1	3.1	3.1	.3	.2	13.4	8.5	38.0	100.6	26.5	9.9	36.4	137.0
1927	12.3	.4	1.0	.3	3.7	3/	.1	23.1	4.1	.2	11.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	5.5	55.6	1.2	1.8	6.2	3.1	3.2	.4	.1	13.5	8.6	38.1	106.0	20.7	10.1	30.8	136.8
1928	12.0	.3	1.1	.2	3.8	3/	.1	19.8	4.0	.2	12.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	4.8	52.5	1.4	2.0	7.4	3.4	3.2	.3	.1	13.4	8.5	39.7	104.2	20.1	10.5	30.6	134.8
1929	13.5	.3	1.0	.3	4.5	0.1	.1	21.0	5.9	.2	13.2	2.3	1.3	2.6	4.9	57.7	1.7	2.5	8.5	3.4	3.0	.4	.1	12.5	9.3	41.4	112.6	21.4	10.7	32.1	144.7
1930	12.9	.3	1.2	.4	4.5	.2	.1	18.4	6.1	.2	12.8	2.6	1.5	2.4	5.5	56.2	1.7	2.3	8.6	4.1	3.1	.4	.2	13.0	9.4	42.8	111.9	23.2	9.8	33.0	144.9
1931	12.4	.3	1.3	.5	4.8	.3	.1	19.4	5.4	.1	12.3	2.3	1.6	2.8	5.9	57.1	1.7	2.7	7.6	4.4	2.8	.4	.1	10.1	9.0	38.8	108.3	22.2	10.6	32.8	141.1
1932	13.5	.2	1.4	.6	4.5	.3	.2	19.2	5.4	.3	11.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	5.6	55.4	1.5	2.6	7.6	5.2	2.3	.4	.2	11.0	9.1	39.9	108.8	18.2	8.9	27.1	135.9
1933	12.5	.2	1.3	.5	5.1	.4	.2	17.1	5.3	.2	11.0	2.7	1.7	2.3	4.7	52.7	1.5	2.5	7.4	5.4	2.2	.4	.1	11.4	8.4	39.3	104.5	17.6	7.7	25.3	129.8
1934	13.5	.3	1.4	.5	5.1	.5	.2	22.6	6.0	.1	11.9	2.3	1.4	2.5	5.8	60.6	1.8	2.4	7.5	5.8	2.3	.4	.1	11.4	9.4	41.1	115.2	17.8	7.8	25.6	140.8
1935	14.0	.3	1.2	.6	4.9	.6	.2	19.6	5.9	.1	11.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	6.2	57.8	1.5	2.4	6.6	5.7	2.5	.4	.1	11.0	9.2	39.4	111.2	18.7	8.5	27.2	138.4
1936	12.6	.3	1.4	.8	4.4	.6	.2	17.9	6.2	.2	12.5	2.5	1.7	2.7	5.5	56.9	1.6	2.7	7.3	5.8	2.2	.5	.2	13.3	9.4	43.0	112.5	17.6	8.8	26.4	138.9
1937	12.8	.2	1.2	.7	4.0	.7	.2	17.8	6.4	.2	12.6	2.3	1.8	2.6	5.7	56.4	1.7	3.1	7.8	5.1	2.1	.4	.2	12.0	9.4	41.8	111.0	18.8	10.0	28.8	139.8
1938	13.8	.3	1.1	.8	4.8	.7	.2	19.8	7.0	.2	11.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	6.2	59.1	1.8	2.9	8.0	5.2	2.4	.5	.1	10.9	9.8	41.6	114.5	17.7	9.5	27.2	141.7
1939	14.1	.3	1.3	.9	5.0	.8	.3	16.4	7.4	.3	13.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	5.3	58.7	1.7	3.3	8.3	5.1	2.4	.5	.2	12.6	9.7	43.8	116.6	15.8	9.6	25.4	142.0
1940	13.3	.2	1.5	.8	5.0	.6	.3	18.5	7.7	.2	13.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	5.4	60.1	1.7	3.5	8.2	5.6	2.3	.4	.1	11.7	10.0	43.5	116.9	17.4	9.1	26.5	143.4
1941	13.1	.2	1.5	.8	4.6	.7	.2	16.2	7.6	.3	13.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	5.1	57.4	1.6	2.6	8.8	6.2	2.3	.5	.2	11.0	9.8	43.0	113.5	15.1	9.4	24.5	138.0
1942	14.0	.3	1.3	.7	4.9	.6	.2	18.9	8.0	.2	13.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	5.9	60.6	1.4	2.7	7.9	6.7	2.2	.4	.2	12.3	9.9	43.7	118.3	14.5	8.0	22.5	140.8
1943	14.1	.2	1.2	.6	5.3	.7	.2	17.0	11.1	.3	14.5	1.6	1.4	2.3	5.8	62.2	1.3	2.6	7.0	6.3	1.7	.4	.1	10.9	9.8	40.1	116.4	13.8	7.9	21.7	138.1
1944	14.4	.3	1.2	.6	4.7	1.0	.2	19.8	9.9	.3	16.4	1.7	1.8	2.2	5.3	65.4	1.2	3.1	7.4	6.7	1.8	.5	.2	12.7	10.1	43.7	123.5	18.4	9.6	28.0	151.5
1945	16.1	.2	1.1	.6	4.8	.9	.2	20.5	11.7	.3	17.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	6.1	69.8	1.1	3.5	8.2	7.9	2.4	.6	.2	13.0	10.5	47.4	133.3	19.5	10.2	29.7	163.0
1946	15.4	.2	1.1	.7	4.7	1.0	.2	17.7	9.6	.3	19.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	4.7	65.1	1.5	3.6	9.1	7.7	2.9	.6	.3	13.4	10.3	49.4	129.9	19.4	11.2	30.6	160.5
1947	13.9	.2	1.1	.6	4.0	1.0	.3	17.0	8.7	.3	19.4	1.1	1.9	1.9	6.5	64.0	1.3	3.3	7.9	7.7	2.5	.4	.2	12.6	8.6	44.5	122.4	18.1	9.9	28.0	150.4
1948	13.9	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.2	16.6	9.3	.2	18.7	.9	2.2	1.7	6.7	63.2	1.3	3.4	8.5	8.7	2.7	.5	.2	11.8	8.8	45.9	123.0	17.5	9.8	27.3	150.3
1949	13.5	.2	.9	.6	4.1	.9	.1	14.7	8.5	.3	17.9	.8	2.3	2.0	5.5	58.8	1.2	3.1	8.2	7.6	2.5	.4	.2	11.3	9.0	43.5	115.8	17.9	8.9	26.8	142.6
1950	12.9	.2	.9	.5	3.9	1.0	.1	14.3	8.8	.3	18.6	.7	2.2	1.7	5.3	58.5	1.1	3.0	8.4	7.7	2.4	.4	.2	11.3	8.7	43.2	114.6	15.8	9.1	24.9	139.5
1951	13.3	.2	.8	.5	3.8	.7	.2	13.3	8.0	.3	18.5	.6	2.1	1.6	4.4	55.0	.9	2.8	8.8	7.6	2.5	.4	.2	11.4	8.7	43.3	111.6	17.2	8.9	26.1	137.7
1952	13.1	.2	.8	.4	3.4	.8	.1	12.8	7.9	.3	19.8	.5	2.1	1.5	3.9	54.5	1.0	2.6	8.6	7.8	2.6	.5	.2	11.3	8.8	43.4	111.0	17.1	8.6	25.7	136.7
1953	12.8	.2	.8	.4	3.5	.7	.1	12.7	7.8	.3	19.6	.4	2.0	1.4	4.4	54.3	.9	2.4	8.6	7.9	2.6	.4	.2	10.9	7.4	41.3	108.4	18.3	9.2	27.5	135.9
1954	12.9	.2	.7	.4	3.3	.6	.1	12.6	7.6	.2	19.5	.4	2.1	1.1	4.9	53.7	.8	2.2	8.7	8.4	2.8	.4	.2	10.2	6.4	40.1	106.7	18.3	9.6	27.9	134.6
1955	12.8	.2	.7	.3	3.4	.5	.1	11.2	7.2	.2	19.9	.4	2.0	1.0	4.1	51.2	.8	2.2	8.6	8.3	2.8	.4	.3	10.4	6.8	40.6	104.6	20.0	9.2	29.2	133.8
1956 5/	11.9	.2	.7	.3	2.8	.6	.2	12.8	7.3	.2	20.4	.3	1.8	1.1	3.4	52.1	.7	2.5	8.9	8.1	2.6	.4	.2	11.7	5.8	40.9	104.9	18.1	8.5	26.6	131.5

1/ Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Minor vegetables on basis of carlot shipment data estimated to be 43 percent "leafy, green and yellow" 1919-49, then increasing each year to 55 percent in 1955 and thereafter. Civilian consumption only, 1941 to date.

2/ Includes 0.1 pound of shallots in each year beginning 1929. In earlier years shallots are included in minor vegetables.

3/ Included in minor vegetables.

4/ Less than 0.05 pound.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 7 .- Canned vegetables: Per capita consumption 1909-56 1/

(Net canned weight)

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables 2/							Tomato products 2/					Other vegetables 2/						
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Carrots	Peas	Pumpkin and squash	Spinach	Whole tomatoes	Catsup and chili sauce	Paste and sauce	Pulp and puree	Tomato and other vegetable juices 3/	Beets	Corn	Pickles	Sauerkraut	Sweet-potatoes	Other 4/	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	---	---	---	---	1.8	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	---	5.4	15.3
1910	---	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	5.1	14.5
1911	---	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	4.9	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	---	---	---	5.5	15.6
1912	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	5.9	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	---	---	---	6.6	18.7
1913	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	---	---	---	6.9	19.8
1914	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	6.8	19.2
1915	---	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	6.0	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	6.3	18.0
1916	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	5.9	16.1
1917	---	---	---	---	2.4	---	---	6.6	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	---	---	---	7.1	18.9
1918	---	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	7.2	---	---	---	---	---	3.2	---	---	---	8.9	22.3
1919	---	---	0.9	---	2.8	---	---	6.4	---	---	---	---	---	3.6	1.6	1.4	---	4.6	21.3
1920	0.4	---	.8	---	3.0	0.2	0.4	5.0	---	---	---	---	0.3	4.0	1.2	.8	0.3	2.1	18.5
1921	.3	---	.5	---	2.8	.2	.3	4.4	---	---	---	---	.2	3.8	1.2	.9	.3	2.0	16.9
1922	.3	0.1	.6	---	2.9	.2	.6	4.5	---	---	---	---	.2	3.2	1.8	1.2	.3	1.2	17.1
1923	.4	.1	.7	---	3.6	.3	.8	5.8	---	---	---	---	.2	3.4	1.2	2.2	.3	2.5	21.5
1924	.4	.1	.9	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.1	---	0.2	0.6	---	.3	3.4	1.3	2.1	.3	2.1	23.0
1925	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.6	.4	.6	7.0	---	.4	.7	---	.5	3.8	1.5	1.5	.3	2.5	25.7
1926	.4	.2	1.3	---	4.3	.4	.5	6.8	2.1	.4	.7	---	.4	4.4	2.5	1.3	.2	---	25.9
1927	.4	.1	1.0	---	4.2	.4	.7	5.4	1.8	.3	.6	---	.3	3.9	1.4	1.6	.2	---	22.3
1928	.5	.1	1.3	---	4.1	.5	1.0	5.5	1.7	.3	.6	---	.3	3.7	1.2	2.0	.2	---	23.0
1929	.5	.2	1.7	---	4.4	.8	1.3	5.9	1.8	.3	.6	---	.4	3.9	1.8	2.0	.2	.1	25.9
1930	.4	.2	2.0	---	4.6	.6	.8	6.6	1.8	.4	1.0	0.2	.6	4.2	1.8	2.3	.1	.8	28.4
1931	.4	.3	1.7	---	4.1	.4	.6	5.8	1.7	.2	.8	.6	.6	3.8	1.8	2.4	.1	---	25.3
1932	.4	.2	1.3	0.1	3.2	.4	.5	5.2	1.6	.2	.5	1.1	.3	3.4	1.6	1.7	.1	.3	22.1
1933	.5	.2	1.1	.1	3.2	.5	.6	5.4	1.5	.4	.6	1.1	.3	3.1	1.6	1.7	.1	---	22.0
1934	.5	.2	1.3	.2	3.6	.5	.8	5.4	1.5	.4	.7	1.1	.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	.1	.5	23.3
1935	.4	.3	1.4	.2	4.0	.3	.8	5.7	1.6	.5	.8	1.6	.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	.1	.3	26.2
1936	.5	.3	1.5	.2	4.3	.4	.9	5.8	1.6	.5	.8	2.4	.5	4.1	2.0	1.4	.1	.4	27.7
1937	.5	.3	1.8	.2	4.6	.5	1.0	5.6	1.7	.5	.8	3.0	.6	3.9	2.1	1.4	.1	.8	29.4
1938	.5	.3	2.0	.2	4.9	.4	.9	5.9	1.8	.7	.7	2.8	.6	4.0	2.3	1.9	.1	1.1	31.1
1939	.6	.4	2.1	.2	5.0	.6	.9	5.8	2.1	.7	.6	2.7	.7	4.3	2.2	2.0	.1	.8	31.8
1940	.6	.5	2.3	.3	5.5	.7	1.1	5.9	2.5	.8	.7	3.0	.8	4.5	2.2	2.1	.2	.7	34.4
1941	.6	.6	2.3	.4	6.2	.6	.9	6.0	2.5	.9	.6	3.7	.9	4.8	2.5	2.3	.3	.8	36.9
1942	.7	.6	2.6	.3	6.4	.6	1.2	6.2	2.4	1.1	.8	4.4	1.2	5.6	2.8	2.1	.2	.5	39.7
1943	.6	.4	2.6	.2	5.9	.6	.8	5.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	1.1	5.4	2.5	1.8	.3	.7	37.0
1944	.6	.2	2.9	.3	5.3	.5	1.4	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.9	1.0	5.0	2.2	.7	.3	.7	34.4
1945	.4	.3	3.3	.4	7.2	.4	1.1	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	7.0	1.4	5.6	2.3	1.0	.3	1.2	43.2
1946	1.0	.4	3.3	.6	7.6	.6	1.6	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	5.2	1.4	6.3	2.9	2.3	.7	.8	46.8
1947	.6	.3	2.7	.4	5.9	.6	1.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	3.9	1.2	5.8	3.3	2.4	.5	.9	40.5
1948	.7	.4	2.8	.4	5.8	.6	1.0	4.4	2.2	2.3	.5	4.2	1.2	5.0	3.4	1.1	.3	1.6	37.9
1949	.6	.4	3.0	.3	5.3	.5	1.1	4.7	2.5	2.2	.6	4.5	1.0	4.9	3.4	2.0	.5	1.6	39.1
1950	.7	.6	3.4	.4	5.4	.6	.9	5.1	2.7	2.5	.7	5.0	1.2	5.2	3.4	1.9	.7	1.7	42.1
1951	.7	.5	3.2	.3	5.4	.6	1.2	4.9	2.5	3.4	.8	4.7	1.6	4.9	3.2	2.3	.4	1.6	42.2
1952	.7	.5	3.4	.4	5.1	.7	1.0	4.1	2.7	2.7	.9	5.1	1.4	4.8	3.7	2.0	.8	2.0	42.0
1953	.8	.5	3.5	.4	5.0	.6	1.0	4.5	2.7	2.9	.8	5.4	1.4	5.2	3.9	1.9	.7	2.1	43.3
1954	.7	.5	3.6	.4	4.9	.7	.7	4.6	2.7	2.7	.5	5.1	1.4	5.2	4.0	2.0	.6	1.6	41.9
1955	.7	.5	4.0	.4	4.8	.7	.9	4.5	3.0	3.3	.7	4.8	1.3	5.3	3.9	1.9	.8	2.0	43.5
1956 5/	.8	.5	4.1	.5	4.9	.7	1.0	4.7	3.2	3.2	.9	4.6	1.5	5.3	3.8	1.8	.8	1.6	43.9

1/ Excludes soups and baby food. In years 1909-42 calendar-year data are derived from pack-year data by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved. Civilian consumption, beginning 1941. 2/ Minor vegetables and, in earlier years, items not shown separately are included in "other". 3/ Based on information available for 1944-46, tomato juice comprises approximately 85 percent of the total, combination vegetable juices 13 percent, and other vegetable juices 2 percent. Combination vegetable juice contains approximately 70 percent or more tomato juice. 4/ Computed as a residual; includes miscellaneous greens, pimentos, potatoes, mixed vegetables, and all items, especially in earlier years, for which no separate data are available. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption, 1937-56 1/

Year	Leafy, green, and yellow vegetables											Other vegetables					Total 3/
	Asparagus	Snap beans	Lima beans	Carrots	Peas	Peas and carrots	Pumpkin and squash	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts	Spinach	Other 2/	Cauliflower	Corn, cut basis	Succotash	Rhubarb	Potato products	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1937	0.03	0.05	0.11	4/	0.15	4/	4/	0.01	4/	0.02	4/	4/	0.03	5/	5/	5/	0.40
1938	.05	.05	.09	4/	.15	4/	0.01	.02	4/	.02	4/	4/	.02	5/	5/	5/	.41
1939	.03	.04	.11	4/	.22	0.01	.01	.02	4/	.01	0.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.50
1940	.05	.04	.13	4/	.21	4/	.01	.01	0.01	.04	.01	0.01	.05	5/	5/	5/	.57
1941	.05	.07	.11	0.01	.32	4/	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	4/	.04	5/	5/	5/	.67
1942	.04	.10	.24	.01	.41	.01	.02	.03	.02	.13	.01	.01	.07	5/	5/	5/	1.10
1943	.06	.05	.14	4/	.27	.01	.03	.03	.02	.11	4/	4/	.02	5/	4/	5/	.74
1944	.11	.16	.17	.03	.56	.02	.07	.03	.05	.18	.06	.04	.11	4/	0.04	5/	1.63
1945	.14	.20	.17	.02	.62	.02	.08	.08	.05	.26	.04	.04	.13	0.01	.04	5/	1.90
1946	.13	.20	.27	.04	.60	.04	.03	.12	.07	.20	.06	.07	.15	.01	.05	5/	2.04
1947	.11	.26	.38	.07	.81	.04	.06	.11	.04	.22	.91	.04	.25	.01	.08	0.01	2.58
1948	.14	.29	.38	.05	.91	.07	.05	.17	.07	.31	.10	.09	.23	.05	.02	.05	2.98
1949	.13	.28	.49	.10	.75	.04	.03	.21	.12	.29	.11	.10	.22	.05	.02	.07	3.01
1950	.12	.35	.51	.08	.86	.06	.06	.22	.09	.38	.15	.09	.21	.05	.03	.12	3.38
1951	.13	.45	.55	.09	1.02	.08	.06	.31	.13	.50	.22	.13	.31	.06	.04	.23	4.31
1952	.15	.53	.71	.11	1.16	.10	.06	.44	.14	.50	.33	.18	.39	.08	.04	.36	5.28
1953	.16	.57	.73	.13	1.25	.09	.07	.43	.18	.51	.30	.16	.45	.06	.03	.31	5.43
1954	.17	.64	.66	.17	1.40	.11	.09	.47	.16	.51	.36	.17	.43	.07	.05	.44	5.90
1955	.16	.66	.72	.21	1.34	.10	.09	.54	.17	.57	.54	.19	.51	.06	.04	.74	6.64
1956 6/	.16	.72	.74	.14	1.50	.08	.11	.53	.21	.56	.37	.19	.66	.03	.02	1.22	7.24

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941.
2/ Included with leafy, green, and yellow because most items included are considered to be greens.
3/ Computed from unrounded data.
4/ Less than 0.005 pound.
5/ Included with "other."
6/ Preliminary.

Table 9.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight, 1909-56 1/

Year	Potatoes 2/	Sweetpotatoes 2/	Dry edible beans 3/	Dry field peas 4/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	187	26.2	6.8	5/
1910	198	26.2	6.5	5/
1911	157	24.0	6.3	5/
1912	179	24.0	6.8	5/
1913	189	23.6	6.1	5/
1914	157	22.1	6.4	5/
1915	185	25.3	5.8	5/
1916	143	24.5	5.1	5/
1917	146	27.9	7.5	5/
1918	174	26.7	7.4	5/
1919	152	29.3	5.4	5/
1920	140	29.1	5.7	5/
1921	156	27.2	4.8	5/
1922	143	28.9	5.1	5/
1923	174	24.8	5.9	5/
1924	154	17.6	7.8	5/
1925	157	17.7	7.3	5/
1926	128	21.1	7.6	5/
1927	141	25.0	8.7	5/
1928	147	20.7	8.6	0.5
1929	159	22.4	7.8	.4
1930	132	18.3	9.5	.5
1931	136	20.6	8.8	.7
1932	134	27.7	7.4	.6
1933	132	24.0	7.1	.9
1934	135	24.4	9.1	.8
1935	142	25.6	8.4	.5
1936	130	19.8	9.0	.6
1937	126	21.5	7.8	.6
1938	129	21.3	9.6	.6
1939	122	19.7	9.3	.7
1940	123	16.2	8.4	.7
1941	128	18.4	8.8	.5
1942	127	20.4	11.1	.6
1943	125	21.4	8.9	.8
1944	136	19.7	8.1	.8
1945	122	18.3	7.8	.8
1946	123	17.2	8.7	.7
1947	127	14.5	6.5	.5
1948	105	11.5	6.8	.8
1949	110	11.7	6.9	.4
1950	106	12.1	8.6	.8
1951	113	8.1	8.1	.7
1952	101	7.3	8.1	.5
1953	106	8.0	7.6	.6
1954	106	8.0	8.2	.6
1955	106	8.2	7.3	.4
1956 6/	100	8.0	7.5	.7

1/ Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Farm weight basis, calendar years. Includes farm garden produce but not nonfarm. 3/ Cleaned basis, calendar years. 4/ Cleaned basis, crop years beginning approximately September of year indicated. 5/ Basic data inadequate. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 19 markets, indicated periods in 1956-57 with comparisons

(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1956 April Rail, boat, and air	1956 April Truck	1956 April Imports	1956 April Total	1956 May Rail, boat, and air	1956 May Truck	1956 May Imports	1956 May Total	1957 April Rail, boat, and air	1957 April Truck	1957 April Imports	1957 April Total	1957 May Rail, boat, and air	1957 May Truck	1957 May Imports	1957 May Total
Asparagus	690	511	---	1,201	234	884	---	1,118	943	592	---	1,535	96	966	---	1,062
Beans, lima, snap and fava	302	408	59	769	217	739	12	968	276	458	151	885	228	1,115	7	1,350
Beets	37	94	---	131	36	168	---	204	22	105	---	127	20	170	---	190
Broccoli	156	83	---	239	125	87	---	212	223	122	---	345	129	94	---	223
Brussels sprouts	---	1	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	5	---	6	1	---	---	1
Cabbage	942	1,720	---	2,662	698	2,189	---	2,887	776	2,019	46	2,841	459	2,600	1	3,060
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	20	2	928	950	1,178	255	710	2,143	14	11	946	971	590	584	561	1,735
Carrots	876	688	---	1,564	993	750	---	1,743	741	846	---	1,587	845	849	---	1,694
Cauliflower	278	315	---	593	161	429	---	591	323	456	---	779	118	327	---	445
Celery	1,365	1,447	---	2,812	1,651	1,686	---	3,337	1,401	1,550	---	2,951	1,351	1,679	---	3,030
Corn	841	533	---	1,374	1,330	876	2	2,208	432	547	---	979	777	1,154	---	1,931
Cucumbers	199	872	12	1,083	96	936	15	1,047	105	913	52	1,070	239	1,410	5	1,654
Escarole and endive	93	219	10	322	85	201	4	290	76	279	---	355	86	228	---	314
Lettuce and romaine	3,045	2,477	---	5,522	3,381	2,694	---	6,075	2,807	2,658	---	5,465	3,290	3,155	2	6,447
Onions, dry	939	1,286	51	2,276	1,250	1,414	9	2,673	695	1,805	22	2,522	1,215	1,313	44	2,572
Onions, green 2/	124	284	7	415	35	420	---	455	96	285	20	401	36	310	---	346
Peas, green	56	84	31	171	128	67	11	206	93	111	9	213	173	93	18	284
Peppers	276	441	35	752	442	481	36	959	129	463	44	636	188	505	---	693
Spinach	89	426	---	515	35	467	---	502	75	425	---	500	8	453	---	461
Other cooking greens	31	801	62	894	27	618	---	645	53	960	---	1,013	31	647	---	678
Squash	22	381	7	410	55	594	---	640	12	393	6	411	14	536	8	558
Tomatoes	1,303	1,919	103	3,325	1,441	2,751	166	4,358	622	2,042	606	3,270	1,160	3,127	27	4,314
Turnips and rutabagas	43	254	4	301	1	148	56	205	1	201	113	315	---	174	83	257
Watermelons	142	125	147	414	983	889	467	2,339	183	182	63	428	1,130	1,343	185	2,658
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,262	1,162	100	2,524	1,064	1,579	73	2,716	1,282	1,566	89	2,937	842	1,644	70	2,556
Total above	13,131	16,533	1,556	31,220	15,646	21,323	1,562	38,531	11,381	18,994	2,167	32,542	13,026	24,476	1,011	38,513
Potatoes	8,208	3,550	346	12,104	5,676	4,522	142	10,340	8,329	5,961	13	14,303	7,556	6,127	27	13,710
Sweetpotatoes	70	898	16	992	32	647	5	684	47	979	29	1,055	8	537	2	547
Grand total	21,417	20,981	1,918	44,316	21,354	26,492	1,709	49,555	19,757	25,934	2,209	47,900	20,590	31,140	1,040	52,770

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

Table 11--Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available), New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1956 and 1957

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1956			1957		
			May 15	June 12	July 10	May 14	June 11	July 9
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Asparagus	New Jersey	Colossal, 12 bu. crt.	4.58	4.12	---	3.25	3.80	---
Beans, snap, green								
Valentine	New York	Bu. hamper	---	---	3.75	---	---	4.50
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's small crt.	3.38	2.98	3.50	3.65	3.71	4.50
Cabbage:								
Domestic, round type	Virginia	1-3/4 bu. crt.	1.85	1.52	---	2.16	1.00	---
Domestic, round type	New Jersey	1-3/5 bu. bx.	---	---	.90	---	1.08	1.82
Cantaloup	California	36's jumbo crt.	---	8.57	7.12	---	8.50	9.50
Carrots, topped	California	48 1 lb. film bag crt.	4.03	4.62	4.22	5.85	5.00	4.86
Cauliflower	New Jersey	1-3/5 bu. bx.	---	1.89	---	---	1.15	---
Celery								
Pascal	Florida	2-1/2 - 4 doz.	3.62	4.31	---	4.75	5.00	---
Pascal	California	2-1/2 doz. 16 in. crt.	4.39	5.19	4.35	5.88	5.47	5.61
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	7.19	5.50	---	5.30	---	---
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.35	2.47	3.40	4.90	3.89	4.42
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	2.31	2.85	.94	---	1/1.35	1/1.45
Honeydews	California	9-12's std. crt.	---	---	3.23	---	---	6.25
Lettuce, Iceberg	California	2 doz. cart.	3.75	3.62	1.85	3.19	---	4.66
Onions,								
Yellow Bermuda	Texas	50 lb. sack	3.09	5.66	6.13	3.76	4.88	3.00
Yellow, Grano large	Texas	50 lb. sack	2.41	4.10	---	2.87	4.50	---
Peppers, green	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.39	7.48	---	7.40	4.41	---
Spinach, Savoy	New Jersey	1-1/2 bu. bx.	.85	.61	1.25	.85	1.33	---
Tomatoes, unwrapped	Florida	6X6 60-lb. crt.	8.90	10.30	---	13.57	8.10	---
Watermelons	South Carolina	Charleston Gray 30-lb. av. per melon	---	---	1.15	---	---	1.12
Chicago:								
Asparagus, bunched	Illinois	12 1-lb. pyramid	2.19	2.50	---	2.85	2.75	---
Beans, snap, green,		crt.						
Valentine	Mississippi	Bu. hamper	---	5.25	---	3.75	3.50	---
Broccoli	California	14's 1/2 crt.	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.85	3.00	---
Cabbage, Domestic,								
Round type	Illinois	50-60 lb. open crt.	---	---	1.75	---	---	1.15
Cantaloup	Arizona	36's jumbo crt.	---	9.25	6.00	---	---	9.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	50 lb. sack	2.50	2.90	2.45	2.50	---	---
Celery								
Pascal	California	2-3 doz.	3.85	5.05	4.00	5.25	5.40	5.00
Pascal	Florida	2-3 doz.	3.35	4.60	---	4.25	4.75	---
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	6.75	---	---	4.75	---	---
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	---	2.40	---	3.75	3.50	3.60
Honeydews	Texas	12's std. flat crt.	---	4.50	2.90	---	5.25	6.25
Lettuce, Iceberg, dry pack	California	2 doz. heads, cart.	3.00	2.65	2.10	2.40	4.65	3.75
Onions								
Yellow, Grano large	Texas	50 lb. sack	1.80	5.10	---	2.17	3.75	---
Yellow, Bermuda	Texas	50 lb. sack	2.70	5.10	---	3.17	4.50	---
Peppers, green	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.15	6.50	---	8.00	---	---
Spinach	Illinois	Bu. bskt.	1.35	.70	3.00	2.88	1.50	3.00
Watermelons	Florida	Charleston Gray 24-32 lb. av.	---	4.75	---	6.50	4.35	---

1/ New Jersey 1-1/9 bu. crt.

Table 12.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months average, 1935-39; average 1947-49, and 1950 to date

(1910-1914 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	224	266	281	274
1953	263	262	249	254	251	289	246	201	192	198	224	235	239
1954	246	227	230	262	243	201	225	195	175	197	234	229	222
1955 1/	250	255	249	264	259	216	203	204	224	217	244	232	235
1956 2/	255	267	267	244	259	290	263	204	181	208	266	263	247
1957	237	236	256	294	315	283							

1/ Revised. In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added; broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957

Crop	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	1957 as percentage of 1956	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans, green, lima 1/	103,160	105,970	96,750	91	83,740	107,930	---
Beans, snap	131,480	140,450	153,610	109	259,400	328,990	353,530
Beets for canning	17,520	22,250	19,920	90	139,100	200,600	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract only	9,340	9,880	7,820	79	97,500	147,500	---
Corn, sweet 2/	483,570	474,880	455,020	96	1,287,800	1,693,000	---
Cucumbers for pickles	145,350	126,540	139,030	110	273,940	330,200	---
Peas, green 1/	456,580	498,260	481,300	97	435,340	545,110	562,640
Spinach:							
Winter and spring 3/	29,550	29,840	31,640	106	93,840	115,180	115,400
Tomatoes	390,710	355,200	305,100	86	3,162,700	4,600,350	---
Total acreage to date	1,767,260	1,763,270	1,690,190	96	5,833,360	8,068,860	---

1/ Production reported on shelled basis.
2/ In husk.
3/ 1949-55 average.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.

Table 14.--Canned vegetables: Commercial packs 1955 and 1956 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks 1956 and 1957, by commodities, United States

Commodity	Pack		Stocks					
			Canner 1/			Wholesale distributors 1/		
	1955	1956	Date	1956	1957	Date	1956	1957
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's		1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	23,371	23,982	June 1	5,413	5,056	June 1	2,726	2,539
Corn, sweet	24,075	35,668	June 1	4,398	8,466	June 1	3,160	3,195
Peas, green	27,376	29,248	June 1	1,769	3,318	June 1	2,767	2,755
Tomatoes	24,727	29,883	Apr. 1	5,471	9,946	Apr. 1	3,908	3,275
Tomato juice 2/	26,921	43,552	Apr. 1	7,793	19,099	Apr. 1	3,239	2,750
Total	126,470	162,333		24,844	45,885		15,800	14,514
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	6,248	5,422	Mar. 1	1,656	1,673	Apr. 1	683	643
Beans, lima	2,806	3,395	May 1	1,469	1,691	Jan. 1	556	517
Beets	7,539	9,691	May 1	2,506	3,929	Jan. 1	1,000	1,071
Blackeye peas	1,836	875		---	---		---	---
Carrots	1,833	3,075	May 1	745	1,379	Jan. 1	426	429
Okra	238	210		---	---		---	---
Pickles	3/21,507	3/22,756		---	---		---	---
Pimientos	3/1,000	349		---	---		---	---
Pumpkin and squash	4,204	5,097	Apr. 1	484	1,704	Jan. 1	723	675
Sauerkraut	3/8,678	3/13,149	June 1	4/2,029	4/4,434	June 1	759	676
Potatoes	2,707	2,902		---	---		---	---
Sweetpotatoes	5,053	5,063		---	---		---	---
Spinach	6,005	6,409	Mar. 1	1,220	1,575	Apr. 1	677	671
Other greens	2,501	2,224		---	---		---	---
Tomato products:								
Catsup and chili sauce	18,382	24,678	Apr. 1	6,250	11,911	Apr. 1	1,702	1,644
Paste	5/8,760	5/12,487	Apr. 1	6/1,740	6/3,505	Jan. 1	N.A.	686
Pulp and puree	4,287	6,158	Apr. 1	6/1,516	6/1,812	Jan. 1	860	627
Sauce	10,061	12,065	Apr. 1	7/3,402	7/6,448	Jan. 1	682	545
Vegetables, mixed	3,019	3,341		---	---		---	---
Total, comparable minor items	116,664	139,346		23,017	40,061		8,068	7,498
Grand total Comparable items	243,134	301,679		47,861	85,946		23,868	22,012

1/ Converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans by S&HR Branch of AMS.
2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.
3/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68, sauerkraut 54, and pimientos 29 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).
4/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel.
5/ Estimated, basis California pack.
6/ California only.
7/ Estimated, basis California stock.

N.A. - Not Available.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1955 and 1956, and cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1957, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1955	1956	July 1 average 1952-56	July 1, 1956	July 1, 1957 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	28,669	37,674	23,553	33,763	38,457
Beans, green and wax	120,967	137,744	25,612	25,587	30,286
Beans, lima	117,697	143,538	38,858	39,866	48,682
Broccoli	96,240	118,287	30,800	33,618	38,671
Brussels sprouts	23,142	43,989	11,555	8,163	17,051
Carrots	34,389	51,010	2/	2/	2/
Cauliflower	40,085	47,159	10,366	11,494	20,108
Corn, cut	70,041	118,153	23,219	17,720	26,146
Corn-on-cob	6,932	20,422	2/	2/	2/
Mixed vegetables	30,662	42,082	2/	10,411	16,804
Peas	231,216	359,661	97,752	126,877	184,376
Peas and carrots	13,890	24,139	2/	4,581	10,509
Pumpkin and squash	17,863	24,158	2/	2/	2/
Rhubarb	5,573	7,448	2/	2/	2/
Spinach	110,347	104,511	57,709	62,316	70,187
Succotash	7,219	12,421	2/	2/	2/
Kale	5,622	4,041	2/	2/	2/
Okra	13,647	13,084	2/	2/	2/
Peas, Blackeye	10,227	6,738	2/	2/	2/
Potato products	128,890	189,685	2/	37,858	72,368
Turnip greens	9,495	10,345	2/	2/	2/
Miscellaneous vegetables	16,882	16,749	93,611	69,114	80,262
Total	1,139,695	1,533,038	413,035	481,368	653,907

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 16.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957

Seasonal group	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-55	Acreage: Harvested: 1956 1/	Acreage: For harvest 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per acre: 1956 1/	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956 1/	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	22.6	33.8	45.0	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	2/6,810
Spring									
Early	23.7	26.1	31.8	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	2/4,243
Late	201.7	165.9	174.3	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
Summer									
Early	124.9	100.1	99.9	80.2	94.9	94.4	9,980	9,503	9,432
Late	218.0	187.7	186.9	152.7	181.0	167.1	33,042	33,967	31,229
Production to date	342.9	289.8	286.8	126.2	150.0	141.8	43,022	43,470	40,661
Fall									
8 Eastern	307.0	282.2	267.8	199.1	240.1	---	61,179	67,756	---
9 Central	340.3	293.3	292.2	114.1	140.7	---	38,818	41,267	---
9 Western	270.6	296.4	302.2	184.4	194.4	---	49,922	57,611	---
Total	917.8	871.9	862.2	163.4	191.1	---	149,919	166,634	---
United States	1,508.8	1,385.5	1,400.1	150.4	175.9	---	226,458	243,716	---

1/ Revised.
2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-290; Early Spring-111.

Table 17.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1949-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957

Group and State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1949-55	Acreage: Harvested: 1956	Acreage: For harvest 1957	Yield per acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 1/	38.1	36.9	37.9	83	88	87	3,174	3,238	3,282
Lower Atlantic 2/	111.4	71.5	68.0	51	57	60	5,680	4,108	4,065
South Atlantic 3/	205.7	161.2	151.7	49	53	54	10,172	8,540	8,156
North Central 4/	3.7	3.1	3.2	53	52	49	196	160	158
California	11.4	12.0	13.0	68	73	73	773	876	949
Total	373.1	284.7	273.8	54.0	59.4	60.7	20,179	16,922	16,610

1/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.
2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
4/ Missouri and Kansas.

Table 18.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods 1956 and 1957

Item	State	Unit	Week ended 1956 May 12	June 9	July 7	1957 May 11	June 8	July 6
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Kern District-Bakersfield, Long white, washed	California	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	4.00	4.52	---	2.11	1.42	1.41
Phoenix,-Round Reds	Arizona	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	---	4.40	---	2.11	1.66	2.00
Washington-Cobbler, washed	North Carolina	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	---	5.04	---	---	---	1.66
Onley,-Eastern Shore points Cobbler, unwashed	Virginia	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1	---	---	5.46	---	---	1.54
			Tuesday nearest mid-month 1956 May 15	June 12	July 10	1957 May 14	June 11	July 9
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York								
Long white, washed	California	50-lb. sack	3.70	3.82	5.25	2.38	2.22	2.25
Cobblers, unwashed	Virginia	50-lb. sack	---	---	4.10	---	---	1.19
Chicago								
Round Reds	California	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1 Size A	---	7.40	11.00	3.50	3.85	4.25
Long whites	California	100-lb. sack U.S. No. 1 Size A	6.60	7.50	10.25	3.50	3.55	3.60

F.o.b. prices are the simple averages of the mid-point of the range daily prices and are compiled from Market News Reports of AMS. Market prices are submitted Tuesday of each week by Market News representatives.

Table 19.--Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price per bushel (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U. S. No. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1956 and 1957

Item	State	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month 1956 May 15	June 12	July 10	1957 May 14	June 11	July 9
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Puerto Rican	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	3.21	3.50	---	5.28	5.88	6.50
Chicago								
Puerto Rican, Kiln dried	Louisiana	50-lb. crt.	3.00	3.00	3.25	5.37	5.85	5.25

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 20.--Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 1/

States and classes	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest						
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Maine, New York, Michigan	591	623	633	910	1,104	932	5,350	6,879	5,897
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington	311	275	289	1,529	1,704	1,729	4,742	4,686	4,997
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah	357	233	219	656	656	886	2,250	1,528	1,941
California									
Large lima	73	60	61	1,553	1,707	1,700	1,138	1,024	1,037
Baby lima	57	32	20	1,498	1,747	1,750	844	559	350
Other	191	186	193	1,172	1,311	1,275	2,249	2,438	2,461
Total	321	278	274	1,316	1,446	1,404	4,231	4,021	3,848
United States	1,580	1,409	1,415	1,058	1,215	1,179	16,573	17,114	16,683

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, (cleaned).

Table 21.--Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1946-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested		For harvest						
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	4	6	7	892	1,300	1,200	38	78	84
North Dakota	6	4	4	907	1,250	1,200	64	50	48
Montana	8	5	4	1,072	1,240	1,250	88	62	50
Idaho	99	144	101	1,184	1,400	1,200	1,167	2,016	1,212
Wyoming	4	5	3	1,278	1,280	1,500	58	64	45
Colorado	11	9	15	844	860	980	93	77	147
Washington	161	154	108	1,140	1,360	1,220	1,844	2,094	1,318
Oregon	13	8	10	844	1,500	1,400	119	120	140
California	12	7	4	1,046	1,300	1,500	112	91	60
United States	320	342	256	1,123	1,360	1,212	3,584	4,652	3,104

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

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THE NEXT ISSUE IS SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE ON

OCTOBER 30, 1957